THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 93. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE FIREMEN.

Grand Parade at Lancaster To-day.

Philadelphia Companies in Line.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 17. — The firemen's parade this afternoon is to be the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in this State outside of Philadelphia.

Lancaster has had two firemen's parades in the past, one on the 5th of May, 1838, and another on the 12th of September, 1857. John Mathiot was Chief Marshal of the former procession, and Thomas Cox was Chief of the latter. The following has been decided on as the

ORDER OF PARADE TO-DAY.

Chief Marshal—Samuel H. Reynolds.

Special Aids—John L. Hartman and John B. Groff.

Aids—1st. John M. Amweg, Sun; 2d. Abraham Hiestand, Friendship; 3d. I. Frederick Sener, Washington; 4th. Walter G. Evans, American; 5th. John H. Shirk, Humane; 6th. Thomas Dinan, Shiffler; 7th. Anthony E. Lechler, Empire.

FIRST DIVISION—Lawrence Boyle, Division Marshal. Assistants—Joseph Gotshall and Jas. G. Thackara. 1st—Sun Engine and Hose Company, No. 1, Lancaster. 2d—Good Will Engine and Hose Company, Harrisburg. 3d—Schuylkill Hose Company, Philadelphia. 4th—Union Engine and Hose Company, Lebanon. 5th—Hand-in-Hand Engine and Hose Company, Philadelphia.

SECOND DIVISION.—Division Marshal—James Tearney. Assistants—S. H. Stormfeltz and David Shultz, Jr. 1st—Friendship Fire Company, No. 2, Lancaster. 2d—United States Engine and Hose Company, Philadelphia. 3d—Hibernia Engine Company, Philadelphia.

THIRD DIVISION.—Division Marshal—Conrad Gast. Assistants—John Trissler and Henry Nagle. 1st—Washington Fire Company, Lancaster. 2d—Philadelphia Hose, Philadelphia. 3d—Washington Hose, Harrisburg. 4th—Warren Hose, Philadelphia.

FOURTH DIVISION.—Samuel F. Rathvon. Assistants—George W. Alexander and Jesse Landis. 1st—American Fire Engine and Hose Company, Lancaster. 2d—Liberty Engine and Hose, Reading. 3d—Good Will Engine Company, Altoona.

FIFTH DIVISION.—Division Marshal—George Wehrly. Assistants—William Sheetz and Philip Copland. 1st—Humane Fire Company, Lancaster. 2d—Marion Hose Company, Philadelphia. 3d—Perseverance Fire Company, Lebanon. 4th—West Philadelphia Hose, Philadelphia. 5th—Friendship Fire Company, Reading.

SIXTH DIVISION.—Division Marshal—Peter B. Fordney. Assistants—George Horner and ———. 1st—Shiffler, Fire Company, Lancaster. 2d—Neptune Hose Company, Philadelphia. 3d—Spring Garden Hose Company, Philadelphia.

SEVENTH DIVISION.—Division Marshal—Colonel William L. Bear. Assistants—Edward Welchans and A. K. Spurrier. 1st—Empire Hook and Ladder, Lancaster. 2d—Empire Hook and Ladder, Altoona. 3d—Mount Vernon Hook and Ladder, Harrisburg. 4th—Vigilant Fire Company, York.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LANCASTER, Oct. 17.—It is estimated that over twenty thousand strangers are in town this morning. The trains arriving from east and west are filled. The cry is still they come.

Governor Geary and other dignitaries arrived this morning. They will attend the grand banquet given by the Empire Hook and Ladder Company to their guests to-night.

Over thirty companies are already in the line and more are expected.

The banquet given to the United States and Hibernia, of Philadelphia, by the Union of Lancaster, last night, was a fine affair. Speeches were made by B. F. Baer, of the Union, Charles Buckwalter, of the United States, Mayor Sanderson, and others.

The visiters are enjoying themselves, and the streets are crowded.

During the night numbers of serenades were given to the citizens by the different visiting companies, and everything passed off pleasantly.

Some of the Philadelphia companies and numerous citizen visitors paid their respects to ex-President Buchanan this morning. He threw open his house and welcomed his guests in a neat speech, which was replied to by Messrs. Buckwalter and Palmer. After partaking of refreshments, the visitors returned to this city, well pleased with their visit.

A splendid horn was presented to the Friendship, of Lancaster, by the United States, of Philadelphia, this morning.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrest of Two of the Alleged Robbers of the Bank of Norway, Maine—A Long Chase—Effect of Thieves Falling Out.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Two of the robbers who were engaged in the robbery of the Norway (Maine) bank have been arrested in this city, and taken to Maine for examination. They were arrested by Detective Hunt, of Boston, through information furnished him by William Frazier, barkeeper of the United States Hotel. Mr. Frazier had noticed the two parties arrested, together with a couple of others, lounging about the hotel under suspicious circumstances, and one day he discovered them engaged in a spirited discussion, during which one accused another of attempting to defraud him out of $50,000, after he had done all the work and run all the risk. Knives and pistols were drawn by the parties, and one of them suggested if there was a difficulty between them all would be arrested, and the whole would be found out. Mr. Frazier reported the facts to Detective Hunt, but when he came to look for them they were *non est*. Two days ago, however, Mr. Frazier found them in an eating house near the Worcester depot, but when he notified Hunt they were again missing; but it was subsequently ascertained that they had left a kit of burglar's tools in the eating saloon, and Officer Hunt, watching their approach, succeeded in effecting the arrest of two when they called for their implements next day. Both refused to give their names, but one of them is believed to be from New York, and the other has evidently lately arrived from England. There are good reasons for believing that they are a part of the gang engaged in the late bold robbery of the Blue Hill Bank in Dorchester.

VIRGINIA.

Speech of Henry A. Wise at the Opening of the Horticultural Society in Richmond—He advises Young Men to Become Farmers and Do Their Own Labor.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The Horticultural and Pomological Society of Virginia was opened to-night in Richmond. General Wise delivered the address. He commenced by saying that "never in the history of nations has revolution been more sudden, shocking, and severing in its effects than the late conflict of State and Federal sovereignties in the United States, in respect to all our relations, political, social, and economical.

"The Constitution of federation has been broken and set at naught, its compacts have been consolidated in the irresponsible and unchecked power of some, only through most of its units, and the other State constituencies or units in the minority have been metamorphosed into fractions or fragments of conquered provinces, in which the supremacy of civil law, civil rights, and civil jurisdiction has been dethroned by military domination. The result is, that the foundations of the whole have been so shaken and shattered that no repairs only of the fabric can make it firm and stable again; but it must be entirely rebuilt anew, from corner-stone to dome. The Union as it was does not exist, and States as they were have been demolished."

After describing the mode in which the Union was formed, he said:—

"This common Government was so plural in fact that it had no name in the singular number. Its very name is plural of States—the United States—not plural of people in the sense of population. There is a Maine man, a New Yorker, a Virginian, a Kentuckian, a North or South Carolinian, but even the great expounder himself was never so immodest as to call himself a United States man. He was a Massachusetts man, a son of the elder sister of Virginia, which hailed her cheerily in the night of the revolution or rebellion against George the Third, by the grace of Great King of Britain, when Virginia and Massachusetts were States, in the exercise of the rights of the war, the highest act of sovereignty, before the United States even were.

He then spoke of the manner in which Sargeant S. Prentiss made the two words "fellow citizens" embrace and express the full grandeur and greatness of our country, and inspire the holy sentiment to preserve, guard, perpetuate, and defend it, and said:—

"Alas! we are no longer fellow-citizens, no longer citizens. Our own, our native land, its civil liberty has departed; its Governments, State and Federal, have been dissolved and changed. There are no longer any guarantees of the rights of the one or checks upon the powers of the other, and its soil has been trampled in mire and filth by the invasion of a fratricidal civil war. Where now is separate State identity? Where now internal sovereignty? Where now equal dignity? Where now self-protecting power or the ægis of constitutional law? Where now separate State independence? The wrecks of powers and of rights point to Congress. Congress has stationed commandants over districts numbered by proclamation. They have ordered the civil to be subordinate and obedient to the military authority. The conventional as well as the municipal powers and capacities of State peoples have been ignored, and enacted and proclaimed out of existence. The Executive courts overrule and override the courts of the judiciary. The benches of justice are suspended by epauletted commissions, who need nor sheriffs nor sergeants, nor marshals, nor *posse commitatus*—who drill to order, who substitute criers and tipstaves with drum and fife, who serve no civil process, but note the minute of the *proces verbal*, add are armed with gloves of steel to do martial execution. The free white people who were masters but yesterday, are humbled to become the political slaves of the black freedmen of to-day. The American slaves of yesterday, the freedmen, not freemen, of to-day, are exalted to become the political black masters of the white freemen of yesterday. What a change in a single day! It was, rather, a night of the blackness of darkness of surrender. [A surrender not of the black man's chains so much as of the white man's natural rights of race and civil rights of citizenship. It was a change, not from slavery to liberty of the one race, but a change of black slaves into black masters, a change of white masters into white slaves. Not a change of the Ethiopian's color and nature into white, nor a change of the Caucasian color and nature into black; not a change of the races, but a change reversing the relative conditions of the two races and merging the rights and relations of both in an unlimited, unchecked, undefined despotism. There is no more fellowship in citizenship. The vase of Union is broken, not cracked merely. It is broken to pieces through and throughout from tip to base. If held together, it is no longer in amity and peace, and by compact or agreement, or by ratification. It is now pinned by bayonets, bound by brute force, cemented, not by fraternal affection, not by common love of country, not by comradeship of common fate or fortune, or cause or sacrifice, or glory or suffering, or triumph, but by an amalgam of the coagulated blood of enemies in war, not yet, in peace, friends. This revolution has wrought thorough and fundamental changes in our social system and our economy in every branch of business, particularly that of the culture of the land. The lands are all that are left us. They are the only fountains of our life, the only sources of our supplies. The only earnest of our renovation is the earth we live on, and the lands are left desolate and waste. This land, of every land the pride, is bereft of its verdure, its blossom, and its bloom, its fruits and its flowers, of everything except its ancient renown, its late glory in arms, and its present honor and pride. The former laborers have been enticed from the fields, and are now the pupils of politics, the dupes of fanaticism, 'honey-fuggled' by the fatal caresses of co-operationists, and are but too certain to be the demoralized victims of the demagogues, and whisky of elections, and to be decimated by the diseases of the now licensed vices of their race—laziness and lust. These changes demand an absolute change in agriculture, a change from the plantation to the farming system. This requires a new mode of culture, new implements, new crops, more various, on a smaller scale, more contracted and concentrated, requiring more skill, more care, and yielding the most profit on the smallest space. Virginians, if they would not be driven out from their own inheritance, should themselves do this work of farming for themselves. They must not call on Hercules, nor freedmen, nor German, nor Swede, nor immigrants from any clime."

After speaking of the favorable geographical position of the State, her soil, climate, mineral and other resources, he advised the landholders of the State to give every encouragement to our own white labor, and the young men of the State to apply themselves to the study of agriculture as a science, if they would save the real estate of their fathers, and keep sacred the altars of their own birthplaces and homes.

It is far more honorable to do this, he said, than to skulk into professions by the back door, and become pettifogging lawyers and quack doctors, who practise their arts to rob clients or kill patients, or to seek places in clerkships, or by drumming or running or standing and waiting at the beck and call of somebody else's business. It is much more respectable, and certainly more independent. He appealed to the manly, proud, brave, and strong men of the State who had neither means nor settled pursuit to adopt agriculture as a business, and concluded his address by an appeal to the young men of the State to labor earnestly and faithfully, never to despair, and they to-night have the assurance that better and happier days for them were in the near future.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Montana.

The Montana Legislature stands thus:—

	Council.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	7	15	22
Radicals	0	1	1
Democrat majority	7	14	21

Pennsylvania.

The official returns from all but one county give Judge Sharswood 744 majority, a Democratic gain on the State vote of last year of 17,922. Last year the Radicals had a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of 33. This year that body stands thus:—

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Democrats	13	46	59
Radicals	20	54	74
Radical majority	7	8	15

Showing a Democratic gain of 13. Of the eight new Senators elected six are Democrats, two Radicals.

Tennessee.

The official returns of the late election for Governor are:—

For W. G. Brownlow	73,666
For E. Ethridge	22,547
Total vote of the State	96,213
Majority for Brownlow	51,119

Commenting on this, the Nashville *Gazette* says:—

"It would have been much more interesting to the public at large if the official report had been published in detail, showing the total white and colored vote of each county."

Southern Elections.

Elections have been ordered in four of the Southern States at dates which we give below, with the returns of the registration, so far as in:

	Whites.	Blacks.
Virginia, October 22	115,157	101,497
Georgia October 29	95,303	93,409
Mississippi, November 5	51,154	70,010

Maryland.

In accordance with the new constitution recently adopted in Maryland, an entire new Legislature is to be chosen in November. The Democrats voted for the constitution, and the Republicans against it, the result being as follows:—

For the constitution	47,152
Against the constitution	23,036
Majority for the constitution	24,116

The Vote Against Negro Suffrage in Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the vote on the amendment in thirty-eight counties of Ohio:—

	Maj. Yes.	Maj. No.		Maj. Yes.	Maj. No.
Adams	.....	500	Logan	400	.....
Allen	.....	1200	Lucas	295	.....
Ashland	.....	500	Miami	20	.....
Auglaize	.....	2200	Montgomery	.....	1972
Belmont	.....	1374	Muskingum	.....	1098
Brown	.....	1326	Pickaway	.....	1400
Clarke	700	.....	Portage	800	.....
Clermont	.....	1400	Preble	347	.....
Columbiana	922	.....	Richland	.....	900
Coshocton	.....	1059	Ross	.....	1600
Crawford	.....	2165	Sciota	.....	805
Cuyahoga	1135	.....	Stark	.....	300
Fayette	388	.....	Summit	1077	.....
Greene	1509	.....	Trumbull	1900	.....
Hamilton	.....	4667	Van Wert	.....	60
Harrison	200	.....	Vinton	.....	700
Huron	1200	.....	Wayne	.....	520
Jackson	.....	300	Wood	226	.....
Knox	.....	200	Wyandot	.....	850

The above thirty-eight counties give Hayes 6394 majority, and a majority against the amendment of 16,744; so that in the thirty-eight counties the amendment runs 23,138 votes behind Hayes. This is an average loss of 600 votes in each county, which, maintained throughout the State, would give a total majority against the amendment of 53,680.

Republican Majority in Iowa.

Fifty-seven counties in Iowa give a Republican majority of 24,079, with forty-two counties to hear from, which will carry it up to 30,000.

MURDER AT TYBURN, PA.

A Colored Man Stabbed to Death by Another Colored Man Named Brown—The Coroner's Jury Return a Verdict of Wilful Murder Against Brown—The Perpetrator at Large.

The small village of Tyburn, Pa., between three and four miles from Trenton, has been aroused from its wonted stillness by a most cold-blooded and determined murder. Benjamin Hogan, a colored farmer, residing in the above-named village, was stabbed to death on Tuesday night, and Abraham Brown, also colored, has been pronounced by the Coroner's jury as being the perpetrator of the bloody deed.

An inquest was held yesterday, and the only witness that disclosed the character of the fatal fray, John Hill, testified to the following effect:—About seven o'clock on Tuesday evening Hogan came from Trenton, and asked witness had he seen Brown with his wagon; witness answered "no;" the deceased then told Hill that on that day he was driving in his team to the market with corn, and, meeting Brown on the road, accommodated him with a ride; the deceased, having other business to transact in the city, left Brown in charge of the team till his return; during the absence of the deceased Brown sold the corn and disappeared with the money and wagon; the owner of the corn searched in vain for Brown, and, thinking he might have gone home, followed him in that direction; when the deceased found Brown had not arrived, he asked Hill to accompany him back again to Trenton to look after him; they had not gone far when they met Brown driving the team towards home; the deceased censured Brown for treating him so dishonestly, and demanded the price of his corn; Brown, instead of giving the money, retorted in smart words, and struck the deceased with a whip; Hill quelled the dispute, and thinking peace had been restored, left the disputants; but he had not proceeded twenty paces when Hogan roared out:—"He stabbed me! he stabbed me!" Hill hastened back, found the deceased stretched on the ground in a senseless condition, and saw Brown decamping, but not striking the fatal blow; Hogan died almost immediately.

A post mortem examination was held, and the doctors found that a sharp instrument (most probably a knife) had entered between the first and second ribs, penetrating the heart about one inch. An inquest was held yesterday and a verdict of wilful murder in the first degree was returned against Abraham Brown. The deceased had a very comfortable home, and leaves a wife and helpless family to mourn his loss. The assassin is still at large, and it is said a man answering to his description was observed getting on the cars at Mohar station, on the Belvidere Railroad, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Great excitement prevails in the hitherto peaceful hamlet of Tyburn, and the inhabitants are loud in their desires for the capture of the dastardly murderer.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Sentence of a Court Martial Remitted.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—An order was received to-day from General Grant remitting the sentence of the court martial in the case of United States soldiers of Battery M, 4th Artillery, whose arrest and sentence have already been reported, for participating in a Fenian procession on the 17th of July last. General Grant states in the order that the remitting of the sentence is done by order of the President.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 17—Noon.—Consols for money, 93¼. The whole list of American securities open flat. United States Five-twenties, 68¾, ex-coupons; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½; Erie Railroad, 44½; Atlantic and Great Western, 21¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 17—Noon.—United States bonds, 74.

PARIS, Oct. 17—Noon.—The Bourse is heavy, and Rentes are declining.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—Noon.—The Cotton market opened steady. The sales of cotton for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Oct. 17—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93 9-16. American securities are heavy; United States Five-twenties, 68¾, ex-coupons; Illinois Central Railroad, 77½; Erie Railroad, 44½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 17—2 P. M.—The cotton market is more active, and the sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales. Prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs are dull, and declining; Corn is quoted at 47s. 9d.; Wheat, 14s. 10d. for red Western, and 17s. for California white; Oats, 3s. 10d.; Peas, 52s.

Provisions—Beef has declined to 127s. 6d.; Pork, 71s.; Bacon, 45s. 6d.; Lard, 55s.; Cheese, 52s.

Produce—Common Rosin, 8s. 6d.; medium, 2s.; Tallow, 45s. 9d.; Spirits of Turpentine, 27s.

Refined Petroleum has declined to 1s. 5½d.

The Fenian Alarm in England—Arming the Police—Lord Augustus Paget for Minister to the United States, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The steamers Persia and Pennsylvania have arrived from Liverpool.

The police of London and Liverpool have been armed and drilled, and great alarm prevailed in both cities from reports of intended attacks upon the armories.

The committee of the Stock Exchange has refused to grant a settlement in the shares of the British and American Telegraph Company (Collins' line), on the ground that many shares had been placed in the hands of persons not *bonafide* holders.

The shareholders of the British and American Bank proposed to wind up its affairs, but the directors declined, regarding the business as satisfactory.

The London *Morning Post* approves of the selection of Lord Augustus Paget to succeed the late Sir Frederick Bruce at Washington, which was rumored.

The National Roman Junta has issued a proclamation in which they say they will not take issue with the Italian Government in its determination to maintain its treaty obligations, but at the same time they leave each member of the Liberal party to act for himself. The Junta will confine itself to receiving contributions for the alleviation of the distress which will grow out of the condition of affairs.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

Philadelphians on Hand.

A delegation of Philadelphians arrived here this morning, and will have an interview with the President this afternoon. They are here *en route* to Virginia, where, it is said, they will make considerable land purchases. We observe among the coterie the following well-known gentlemen of your city:—John Hulme, Dr. Morwitz, Daniel M. Fox, L. P. Ashmead, J. Rinaldo Sank, George F. Lee, J. Sylvester Megargee, John N. Hutchinson, and D. C. Levy.

KANSAS.

Arrival of the Peace Commissioners at Medicine Lodge Creek—Five Thousand Warriors in Council—Prospect for Peace Good.

MEDICINE LODGE CREEK, Kansas, Oct. 14, via FORT HARKER, Oct. 16.—The Peace Commission have arrived. Five thousand Indians are assembled, numbering Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and dog soldiers. The Indians talk well, but insist upon arms and ammunition. The Cheyennes are afraid to come within ten miles of the camp from fear of soldiers. We have three companies of soldiers and two Colton guns. The council will continue eight days. Thus far the prospect of peace is good.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Stocks active but heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Reading, 101½; Canton, 48¾; Erie, 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 106, ex-div.; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109½; Michigan Central, 80½; New York Central, 112½; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 29; Virginia 6s, 48; Missouri 6s, 103½; Hudson River, 108; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 108¾; do. 1865, 108⅞; Seven-thirties, 107; Ten-forties, 100⅞. Sterling Exchange, 109¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 143¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour dull and declined 20c.; 9,000 barrels sold—State, $9 25@11·25; Ohio, $10·75@14·20; Western, $9·75@14·20; Southern, $10·90@14·90; California, $11·75@13·75. Wheat dull, and 2@4c. lower. Corn dull; mixed Western $1·32@1·44. Oats quiet; 75,000 bushels sold; Western, 84@85c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22·10@22·25. Lard quiet.

The Hair Trade in France.

According to a Paris exchange report, human hair is chiefly supplied to the world of fashion by France. The departments of Puy de Dombes, Cantal, Correze, Lozere, La Vendee, Les Deux Sevres, La Vienne, L'Allier, La Manche, Les Cotes du Nord, and L'Ile et Vilaine, are the best markets for this commodity. Italy, Germany, and Belgium likewise compete with France, but cannot beat her out of the field as to this supply of the raw material. Religious houses and nunneries supply large quantities.

The price of undressed hair varies from 50 francs the kilo to 60 francs. In 1865 the price rose from 65 francs to 100 francs the kilo. In France 68,000 kilogrammes of human hair are sold annually, 25,000 kilos of which are worked up into *postiches*. Thirteen thousand kilos are exported to foreign countries. The sale of the raw material and its value when worked into the plaits and puffs and chignons which adorn the heads of the belles, represent above 80,000,000 francs — that is, £3,200,000 or $16,000,000.

Degrees for Sale.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says a correspondent recently answered an advertisement in the *Times* proffering degrees for sale, and received the following reply:—"Bush Lane, Cannon street. Dear sir:—The degrees I am able to procure are those of D. D., B. D., M. A., Ph. D., LL. D., and M. D. Please to inform me which of these you desire, and I will obtain it for you. I remain, yours truly, ——, A. A."

SHERMAN—BROWNLOW—WADE.

At the great Republican mass meeting held last night at the Cooper Institute, New York city, Mr. Greeley read the following letters:—

LETTER FROM SENATOR SHERMAN.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—I regret that I am not able to attend your meeting at the Cooper Institute on the 16th instant. I would like in person to assure you that the Republicans of Ohio are not in the least discouraged by the elections on last Tuesday. General Hayes and the whole State ticket are elected by 3000 majority, which we will make 50,000 next fall with ease. We lost the State in 1862 by 6000 majority, on the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln. The next year we beat Vallandigham by 101,000 on the same issue. Impartial suffrage and implicit observance of the public faith will next year, as this year, be engraved on our banners, and will as surely triumph as that God rules. Independence would have been defeated in 1776. It was proclaimed throughout the land in 1776. Our soldiers were not disheartened with partial defeats, but the Copperheads were. They raised the white flag in 1864.

In 1865 the national banner floated in triumph over every part of our country. So will it be next year. In themean time we will learn wisdom from our defeats. We must insist upon greater economy in public expenditures. We must enforce our revenue laws. We must cease to quarrel among ourselves. Our adversaries may be made useful in closing our ranks. I trust that New York, as the Empire State, may take the lead in this movement, and by maintaining Republican ascendancy, convince Democrats and Rebels that the party and the principles that prevailed during the war will govern the country, now that peace and Union have been won. With the best wishes for your success, I am truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

A. B. Sage, Esq., Secretary, etc.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, Oct. 11, 1867.—Messrs. John Fitch, A. B. Sage, F. A. Conkling, Geo. H. Van Cleft and others of Union Republican Central Committee, New York.—Gentlemen:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 8th inst., inviting me to address the Union Republicans of the city of New York at the Cooper Institute on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 16, inst. In reply I beg to say that my official duties at the Capitol, in connection with the session of the Legislature which has just convened, will prevent my being present with you on that occasion. I trust that the noble-hearted Republicans of New York are not going to fold their arms and let the world, the flesh, and the devil (all included in the term Democracy) sweep the field as they seem to have done in Ohio and Pennsylvania. Send a delegation of lukewarm radicals down here, and we will show them what live, earnest work is, such as has given us 52,000 majority in our recent canvass.

Our Union Leagues furnished the organization through which we worked, and I need not assure you that it proved a most efficient one. Say to our brethren of New York, who, through the press, found so much fault with our style of conducting affairs during the last contest, that we expect them to show by their triumph in November that the manner in which they carry on political campaigns is much more effective than ours, and that nothing short of a splendid victory can possibly justify them in our estimation for having given us so much excellent advice during our recent struggle. With best wishes for your success, I am very truly yours,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WADE.

JEFFERSON, Oct. 12, 1867.—A. B. Sage, Esq., Secretary Union Republican Committee of the City of New York.—Sir:—Your circular of the 8th inst. is received. I regret my inability to be with you on the 16th inst. as you request. But I hope and trust that the Republicans of the great Empire State will not abate one jot of courage or hope in consequence of the temporary check their brethren have had in Ohio. For more than fourteen years Ohio has had a succession of Republican Governors, and she never will have any other. Her recent narrow escape will only have the effect to secure her against future accidents. The Republicans of Ohio were never more radical, more confident of their strength, nor more resolutely determined to carry out their principles to a final triumph, than now; and, if our election could be held over again to-morrow, warned of our danger, we should carry the State by more than 50,000. We certainly shall do this next fall if we stand firmly by the great and godlike principle of equal and exact justice to all men. But even defeat on such a principle is better than victory on any other, and *final* defeat on this principle is as impossible as that a God of justice shall cease to rule the world.

Yours, with respect, B. F. WADE.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Oct. 17, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds continue dull. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for June and July 7·30s; 111¾ for '62 5-20s; 108⅜ for '64 5-20s; 108⅜ for '64 5-20s; and 106⅜ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101½, a slight decline; and old do. at 98, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50⅜, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 124½@125, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52@52½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 52½, no change. 63¼ was bid for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little movement. Second and Third sold at 78, a decline of 2. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12⅜ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 38½, an advance of ½. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27¼ for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 143; 11 A. M., 143⅛; 12 M., 143⅛; 1 P. M. 143⅜, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The Money Market was very active at seven per cent., and in not a few instances this rate was paid in gold to the private bankers, although first-class houses had little or no difficulty in supplying themselves at the legal rate in currency. There is a sharp pressure for discounts from city merchants and others, as well as from the Western banks, for rediscounts of produce paper, but the banks here, in view of their limited resources, prefer employing their funds on call, and very little even of the best grade of commercial paper is marketable."

—The Boston *Post* says:—"The anticipations which were indulged in to a considerable extent, some three weeks since, in regard to an easy condition of monetary affairs after the 1st of October, have been only partially realized. The week opens with a brisk demand for money. In week opens with a brisk demand for money. In the discount line there are but few fortunate individuals, comparatively, whose wants are supplied at less than 7 per cent., the exceptions below this figure being in favor of such parties as keep good average balances, and are considerably outnumbered by those applicants who prefer to pay 7½, and in some instances 8 per cent., rather than go outside of the banks and submit to still higher rates. On call loans (Governments or other first-class collateral) the transactions are mainly at 6@7 per cent., with occasional but rather rare exceptions at 6 per cent."

At Chicago, says the *Tribune*—

"The Money market presents no new features, though the demand from grain operators is on the increase, which tends to make the market closer, in view of the fact that the banks are making preparations to meet the wants of the packers, some of whom have already commenced operations. The offerings of sight bills are light, but there is an increased demand for discounts on time bills against shipments. In some instances these are credited up at the usual rate, but as a general rule there is no disposition on the part of the bankers to accept such paper. The mercantile demand is moderate, and depositors in good standing are accommodated to the extent of their accounts at the usual rate. In the open market money commands 1½@2½ per cent. per month. New York funds were in active demand, scarce, and higher, with sales between banks at par. The firmness is only looked upon as being a temporary one, induced by the falling off in the shipments, and the increased demand on mercantile account. The counter rates were unchanged."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	City 6s, New	101⅛	3 sh	Manuf'r's Bk	32
$100	do. New	101⅛	40	do.	32⅛
$400	do. New	101⅛	15 sh	Penna R. c&p.	52⅛
$1000	Pa R 1m 6s	100	100 sh	Read R.	50⅛
3 sh	Leh V R	52⅛	400	do.	50⅛
2 sh	Leh N stk	38⅛	100	do.	50⅜
18	do.	38⅛	100	do. 2d.	50⅜
20	do.	38⅛	100	do. c.	50⅜
10	do.	38⅛	3 sh	Cam & Am	123
20	do.	38⅛	20	do.	124⅛
12	do.	38⅛			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; do. 1862, 111¼@111¾; do., 1864, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1865, new, 106⅜@106⅝; do., 1867, new, 106⅛@106⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119⅝; do. December, 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., May, 1865, 117@117⅛; do., August, 1865, 116@116⅛; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜; do. October, 1865, 115@115⅛. Gold, 143¾@144¼. Silver, 137@139.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do. July, 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. July, 1867, 106⅛@106⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100¼@100½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅜@105; 3d series, 104⅜@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118⅜; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅛; October, 1865, 115⅛. Gold, 143¾@143⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111⅞; old 5-20s, 111¾@112; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do., July, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1867, 106⅛@106⅜; 10-40s, 100¼@100½; 7·30s, June, 104⅛@105; do., July, 104⅛@105. Gold, 143¾@144.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Oct. 17.—Trade in Flour is moderately active, and a steady demand prevails for home consumption, and some little inquiry for exportation, but the trade are decidedly averse to purchasing on speculation. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine, at $7·50@8·50; old stock and fresh ground extras at $8·50@10; 300 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11@12; 200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $11·50@11·75; 250 barrels Ohio do. do. at $12@13; 200 barrels St. Louis winter wheat at $13·50; and other fancy brands at $13·50@15·00, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8 75@9·25. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $7·25.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat market, and the offerings of prime lots are small, and this description is in good demand; sales of red at $2·50@2·70, and California at $3·25; 700 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·73@1·75.

Corn is less active and prices are weak; sales of 6000 bushels at $1·52@1·53 for yellow, and $1·50 for Western mixed. Oats are quiet, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@80c.

Seeds—Cloverseed commands $9@9·25 ₩ 64 lbs. for new; Timothy ranges from $2 60@2·75. Flaxseed sells at $2·75.

Nothing doing in Whisky.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....OCTOBER 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....54 | 11 A. M.....62 | 2 P. M.....72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque C. Palmer, Milner, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Eurus, Yates, Portsmouth, Captain.

Schr M. E. Grey, Pilsbury, Marseilles, L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Gloucester, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Anna Barton (new), Frink, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.

Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, Salem, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr W. Paxson, Brower, Boston, do.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Boston, Quintard, Ward & Co.

Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr Osprey, Crowley, Boston, do.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Newport, Rommel &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Suffrage for the Blacks.

From the N. Y. Times.

Wade Hampton adheres to the opinion he expressed some time since, that negroes in the Southern States should be recognized as citizens, and admitted to the suffrage. He believes that such a course would contribute largely to the peace and prosperity of the whole community. He thinks, however, that this should be done by the State and not by Congress, and that suffrage for both whites and blacks should be made to depend upon character and intelligence.

We do not doubt that the thinking men of the South generally concur in this opinion. There is much less of mere prejudice against the negro in the South than among certain classes in the North. Even before the abolition of slavery, negroes were sure of better personal treatment from Southern people than from Northern. The South very naturally objects to universal negro suffrage, because they know very well that the great body of the negroes are utterly unqualified for it; that they know nothing whatever of the questions which their votes may determine; and that they will inevitably become tools in the hands of demagogues. But there can be very little doubt that if Mr. Lincoln had lived, or if the policy of reconstruction which he devised and favored had been carried out, negroes would have been allowed to vote in nearly, if not quite all the Southern States, just as fast as they might have become qualified so to do. He himself recommended it, as did also Mr. Johnson when he succeeded to the office; and the general sentiment of the intelligent political leaders of the South was decidedly in favor of it. The shallow pretense that this is the "white man's government," and that none but white men should ever have any share in making the laws and choosing the rulers which all are required to obey, died with slavery among all sensible and reflecting men, South as well as North; and it has been reserved for the Democratic Bourbons of the present day to revive it and make it the basis of their political creed.

It ought to be remembered, moreover, that the adoption of universal negro suffrage, both in the District of Columbia and throughout the South, is due directly to the Democratic representatives in the last Congress. A large majority of the Republican party decided in caucus against it; and when it was proposed in Congress to establish intelligence as a qualification for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, the Democrats voted with the extreme radicals against it, and thus secured its defeat.

Universal negro suffrage, with a disfranchisement of the great body of the whites, forced upon the Southern States by military power, and leading in nearly all those States to the absolute supremacy of the negroes in the Government, must of necessity be odious and intolerable to the white inhabitants. Even if forced to consent to it, such a step must implant in their minds the most bitter resentment towards those by whom the blow has been inflicted. Its direct tendency, moreover, is to array the blacks and whites against each other—to make each feel that the other is his enemy, and thus to sow the seeds of future collisions and hatreds between the two races. If the work had been done by the people of those States themselves, the result would have been very different. That it must have been done sooner or later is certain. The negroes in all the Southern States are so numerous, the capital and industry of the South are so dependent upon them, that their admission to the suffrage would very soon become absolutely indispensable to the safety of Southern society; and the Southern whites would have consulted their own interests quite as much as those of the blacks, by bringing them in as rapidly as possible to the exercise of political power.

The violent and arbitrary manner in which Congress has seen fit to settle this question, is unquestionably one very powerful element in the recent reverses which the Republican party has sustained in the Northern States. But we are glad to see that Wade Hampton and other Southern men of position and influence have not changed their views on this subject. If the Southern States can be led to take wise and generous action on this matter, they will contribute very largely to the harmony of sentiment between the two sections which is so important to the welfare of both.

The Indian Peace Commission.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Indian Peace Commission, of which Generals Sherman and Harney are members, if it does not eventually succeed in satisfactorily arranging a permanent peace with the hostile Indian tribes, has accomplished some good already. The Commission had an advantage over all others which have preceded them of late, in the fact that they were authorized to offer to the various tribes some definite terms, and to bind the Government to the faithful fulfilment of them. Other Commissions have been sent out "to investigate," and while Indians were induced to come to their councils by the offer of presents, consisting mainly of guns and ammunition, finding that the Commissioners in reality had no authority to *do* anything, they listened to the messages from their "great father," and then returned to the plains to test their new guns upon the first passing stage coach or emigrant train.

General Sherman's Commission offers them permanent homes, the means of securing a livelihood, and an immediate prospect of improving their condition. The Indians with whom they have consulted have taken the matter under consideration, and are to return their answer at the council in November. They promised that meantime no depredations should be committed, and thus far they have kept their word. Since that council we have heard of no outrages on either stage coaches, emigrants, railroads, or road stations. Settlers have been undisturbed, and horses and mules have been safe from "stampedes." The Indians require but an ordinary amount of civil treatment to make them behave reasonably, and we doubt not that, if their authority is sufficient, the Commission will make friends of those tribes who have recently been such an annoyance on the line of the Pacific Railroad.

Having put matters in trim for securing peace with the Northern Indians, the Commission is now hastening further south to hold a grand council with the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches, who are there assembled, and anxiously awaiting the Commissioners. These tribes have been brought in after much trouble and many promises, and are reported to be desirous to secure peace. They make their complaints of bad treatment and broken treaties, and now rely upon the new Commission to right their wrongs. They will be offered homes and support, the same as the other tribes were, and will doubtless be sensible enough to exchange their roving, irregular life for comfortable houses and Government rations. Should they refuse this, however, the Peace Commission will have done some good in withdrawing, for a few weeks at least, so many hostile savages from the great lines of travel.

The Presidential Question—Uprising of the People for General Grant.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Like a dazzling castle in the clouds, the gorgeous and imposing Presidential structure of Mr. Chase and his followers has suddenly melted away and vanished. From its turrets to its foundations it has disappeared. The late emphatic verdict of the people of Ohio against immediate and universal negro suffrage has, in a word, set aside Mr. Chase as a Presidential candidate for 1868, and brought the great soldier and champion of the Union cause conspicously in the foreground as the central figure on the canvass, around whom all other Presidential availables or aspirants are secondary and subordinate characters.

As it was with Cæsar, so it may now be said of Mr. Chase—"Yesterday he might have stood against the world;" but now, looking to the succession among practical matter-of-fact men, "there are none so poor as to do him reverence." Yesterday he had, apparently, the game in his hands against all competitors. Standing on the platform of universal negro suffrage, and strengthened on every side by his financial system, including his national banks, holding within his grasp the controlling machinery of the Republican party, believing his ruling idea on suffrage a foregone conclusion, and having, as he supposed, neutralized the claims of Grant, Sheridan, Stanton, and other heroes of the military department, by jostling their heads together with that of "Andy Johnson," the rank and file of the Republican party were silenced. They said nothing, because they saw not clearly any way of escape. Mr. Chase, to all appearances, was the coming man. This was his attitude on the morning of the 8th of October; but the next rising of the sun found him in the position of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, and Grant the master of the situation.

What do we now see? A general uprising of the conservative masses of the great Union party of the war in the name of General Grant. From Maryland to Missouri, from Massachusetts to Montana, from the Delaware to the Sacramento, public meetings and resolutions proclaiming General Grant for the succession are the order of the day. At one of these meetings at Philadelphia the other day a Republican speaker, touching upon the popular sense of gratitude for preëminent public services in the field of war, said that Grant, like Washington and Jackson and Harrison and Taylor, was sure of his reward. But it might have been added that, while the people of the loyal States remember that the armies of the Union, scattered about over eight hundred thousand square miles of territory, eclipsed, under Grant, the grandest combinations, battles, and victories of the great Napoleon, it will be folly to talk of other candidates for the Presidency if Grant is in the field.

Nor, in practical statesmanship, has any one of the leading politicians of the day proved himself the superior or the equal of General Grant in the management, for instance, of this difficult business of Southern reconstruction. In this view, then, as a statesman, on his first appearance as a Presidential candidate before the country, he will stand in comparison not only far above Taylor or Harrison, but much higher than Jackson himself; for in the outset General Jackson was known in the East only as the hero of New Orleans, and of some Indian fights in Alabama, and of the hanging of six militia men, and of that fatal duel with Dickson, and of a bloody rough-and-tumble fight, pistols and bowie-knives, with Colonel Benton and other parties, on both sides, in Nashville. This was so; yet, when put to the test, "Old Hickory" proved himself more than a match in statesmanship for Clay, Calhoun, Webster, and Nick Biddle, separately or combined. Grant presents none of these attributes of the ferocious backwoodsman. He is a quiet, amiable, modest little man. He is a puzzle to experts in character and to the keenest politicians, and yet he stands, like King Saul, a head and shoulders above all the host of mighty men of Israel.

The Republican party has been carrying too much baggage. Grant is the man to cast it off and to bring his army into the field in clean fighting trim. The heavy caravan of camels and donkeys, with all the traps and trumpery of Chase, Stevens, Sumner, Butler, Phillips, Greeley, and their set, will have to be left behind. The result will probably be a separate camp of the intractable "manhood suffrage," Sunday prohibition liquor law, and women's rights people, and other moral reformers, after the manner of the old abolition faction in their day. Let them go. The people who carried the country right side up through the late terrible war have their own notions of reconstruction, and Grant is their man. The dominant party in Congress, and the Republican leaders outside, must fall into line or clear the track. Otherwise they will be run down and destroyed. The Democrats will probably concentrate again upon General McClellan, and, if relieved of Vallandigham, he will serve as well as any other man to hold the party in position in view of the campaign of 1872. The preliminary skirmishes for 1868 have swept out the radical Jacobins and their revolutionary schemes. They must now drop into the rear or join the guerillas. The vote of New York, in November, will only give a new impulse to these popular movements for Grant, so that, with the reassembling of Congress, the fact, we expect, will be recognized in both Houses—that the reign of the radical Jacobins is ended, that the reign of common sense is at hand, and that General Grant is the coming man.

Italy.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The obstacles thrown in the way of the revolutionary party in Italy seem to swell the volume and ultimately accelerate the momentum of the current. The Italian people are a sort of child-race among the nations, not only in their immaturity in all that pertains to Government, but in those causes out of which their immaturity arises, viz, their superstition, their love of ease and amusement, their lack of business capacity, masculine energy, persistence, and will. Hence Italian revolutions are a succession of happy or unhappy accidents. The resistance to be overcome is so slight as only to seem respectable when compared with the feebleness—in all but a leader—of the Party of Action. It is into the midst of such weak elements that Garibaldi is thrown as almost the only soul and energy and vitalizing power in the movement. Garibaldi at liberty is revolution. Garibaldi imprisoned is counter revolution. But the imprisoned Garibaldi is again at liberty, if his words are free. The proclamations of the prisoner are the decrees of the inchoate State that is still in the womb, but may be born to-morrow. As with his revolutions of Sicily and Naples, so it may be with this of Rome. To-day the new State is but a thought in one hero's breast To-morrow it is an emotion that trembles in the hearts of thousands. Then it is an enthusiasm—a riot—a triumph—and, at last, a State, the brightest gem in the diadem of Italy. It is difficult to believe that the Italian Government can be otherwise than secretly desirous of the success of the revolution. That, while it is a mere *émeute*, it should aim to keep up the appearance of preserving its treaty stipulations is natural. That it should arrest Garibaldi, and so keep him from launching himself on the uncertain tide of popular enthusiasm in the Papal States, without an organization or an army, was probably necessary to prevent his falling into the hands of the Pope's executioners. To suppose that Victor Emanuel has more regard for a treaty with his admitted enemies than for achieving the addition of Rome and the Papal States to his kingdom, is to suppose that he is destitute not only of common sense, but of ordinary selfishness. The unknown quantities in the problem are, will the people of Rome effect a formidable rising, so as to justify the avowal of the movement by Victor Emanuel? Will Napoleon reënact the *rôle* of protector of the Pope, as in 1849, and prevent the consummation of Rome's deliverance? Will Prussia intervene to prevent Napoleon's intervention?

The success of the Italian revolution would be so vast a step forward that the hearts of all the Protestant, and half the Catholic world, beat quicker at every symptom of hope for its hero. The friends of liberty in England have sent him words of cheer and comfort which will have their weight. For words in England are stronger than men in Italy. The Pope, who alone of all powers recognized the Confederacy, and Napoleon, author of the Mexican empire, are his only enemies. Is our Government giving its moral support to freedom in Italy or to despotism; to those who were with us in our struggle or against us; to Garibaldi, whose residence in our midst would have made him a citizen of our republic, if he could have ceased to be a citizen of the world; or to Napoleon, whose suppression of the republic in Italy, in 1849, was only equalled in perfidy by his attempted suppression of the republic in Mexico? Is it not time for the American people to speak?

The One Thing That Can't Possibly Be Done.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a venerable gentleman who hails from "The Beeches," Ohio, and concocts a large quantity of sapience for the New York *Times*. His last effort is an attempt to account for the result of the late election in his State. Here is his first and principal reason why many thousands of Republicans (he says) were dissatisfied, and refused to go to the polls:—

"The State ticket and Legislature in some of the large counties were borne down by the question of negro suffrage, unwisely and unmercifully forced upon them, and put in the worst possible form. It was coupled with a disfranchisement of deserters, many of whom were entirely innocent, having left the army with regular discharges. How many there were, none can tell; but I think a great many. But, entirely aside from this, the people of Ohio will not vote for negro suffrage till they change their minds. The fact that it was, practically, of little or no importance, only showed that the party leaders wanted to force it upon them against their convictions. 'You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink,' says the proverb. Peter the Great undertook to shave the long hair of his soldiers, and could not do it. Party leaders cannot do as much as he could. It is perfect nonsense to talk about 'logical sequences' and the 'right of suffrage' to people who don't know what a logical sequence is, and care nothing about suffrage for others; besides, the doctrine itself is nonsense. A man who has not now a vote has no more right to vote than those who have. The single women of this county (numbering many thousands, taxed for their property) have no right to vote. In every precinct of Ohio, the State ticket lost votes (on account of the amendment) of Republicans who either did not vote at all, or virtually voted against the whole ticket. In one word, you cannot force men to vote against both their convictions and their prejudices. It is well that the attempt is made in a year when the lesson will be useful, and not do a great deal of mischief. I regard this lesson as the stepping-stone for success in 1868. The Republican party, if it wishes to retain power, must at once throw aside all the wild, revolutionary theories which ultra men, by working on the war fever, have endeavored to engraft on the policy of the country. In other words, the side issues, the moral and social questions, must be left where they belong, to the reason and conscience of the people. It is not the Christian idea to legislate men into anything. On the contrary, the appeal is from human tribunals to the higher tribunal of the conscience. The German must be allowed to drink his lager beer unmolested; the young men to chew tobacco; the negro to be educated (as he will be) to a high condition. In one word, a national party must be national, dealing only with the general policy. We lost one of the largest counties of Ohio for something about lager beer, and the city of Philadelphia was lost from the same cause. The Republican party must at once return to its proper business of providing national measures for the restoration and prosperity of the country."

Comments by the Tribune.

I. It is a blessed consolation that the universe is so governed that men are not at liberty to evince in their conduct all the baseness that lurks in their hearts. Were it otherwise, we apprehend that what the *Observer* stupidly miscalls a "side issue" would be given the go-by; the party managers ignoring all "moral and social questions," devoting all attention to the grand problem:—"How shall we retain our present offices, or be enabled to exchange them for better?" Thus, emancipation was a "side issue" till it pleased God to make it palpably indispensable to the salvation of the Union; negro soldiership was a "side issue" till it became impossible to fill the ranks of the national armies fast enough with whites alone. And now the Republican party *will* enfranchise the blacks or die in the effort, not mainly because three-fourths of its members ardently desire to do it, but because the more cunning minority, who would otherwise outmanage or betray the great majority, will soon discover that they cannot help themselves—that they have exactly Hobson's choice in the premises—"to be or not to be."

II. The Southern States *must* be restored to their normal position in the Union. This is not only right but urgent. Every hour of needless delay is a national injury, and of course a damage to the Republican party. An attempt to postpone it on party grounds till after the next Presidential election will certainly injure and probably defeat the party that makes it.

III. And, since reconstruction cannot be postponed, the negro question cannot be dodged. The blacks of the South must be guaranteed the right of suffrage when their States are reconstructed, or they will never get it—never! All adverse talk of "side issues," "moral questions," "national measures," "general policy," etc. etc. is, in view of this fact, a simple defiance of common sense.

IV. For the Republicans are bound to go under (thank God!) if they don't enfranchise the blacks. Manhood suffrage is no "side issue" for them, but one of life and death. If the blacks are not enfranchised, Vallandigham could beat General Grant for President. If the Southern States were reconstructed on a white basis, he could and would carry all but one of the fifteen late slave States by overwhelming majorities, as the late elections in Maryland and Kentucky conclusively attest. The Democratic party, reinforced by the late Rebels, would rule us with a rod of iron from the hour that reconstruction without negro suffrage was consummated. We defy any one who can count twenty to shut his eyes to the fact that the fourteen Southern States (Tennessee standing out) will unanimously choose Democratic electors of President, and send twenty-eight Democrats to the Senate, with nearly a hundred to the House, from the hour in which they are "rehabilitated" with their blacks under the feet of their whites.

V. Of course, *our* devotion to manhood, as contradistinguished from white, suffrage is not governed by the above considerations. We worked as heartily for it in 1846, when slavery ruled the land, and there was but the faintest hope of its ultimate overthrow, as we do now. We are simply showing why even the other sort of Republicans can't "go back" on the negro if they would. Unless they intend to make Blairs of themselves, by going over to the sham Democracy, they will have to face the music, no matter though they have no ear. Tony Lumpkin, urged by his mother to disappoint his friends who are expecting him at the tavern, naively answers, "Though I could easily consent to disappoint my friends, I can't afford to disappoint myself." And every professed Republican who turns against manhood suffrage should bespeak and secure beforehand a place in the Democratic caravan. There is no other going his way; and, if his policy wins, the other won't go at all much longer.

Presidential Candidates—Gen. Grant.

From the N. Y. World.

The current of Republican journalism at least, if not the drift of party sentiment, is, since the late elections, setting so strongly in favor of General Grant, that the leading radical organ attempts to breast it in a double-leaded leader, which sets out by turning pretensions like Grant's into ridicule, and winds up with predicting that if any man of his type of politics is elected, it will be by the Democrats. The *Tribune* thus advertises that, in addition to other causes of disintegration and embarrassment, the Republican party will be at loggerheads in the selection of its standard-bearer.

The party stands between the horns of this sharp dilemma: with a radical candidate on a negro suffrage platform they are certain to be whipped—while if the party makes a pretense of moderation and runs General Grant; the radicals will bring out a separate candidate.

It concerns General Grant more, perhaps, than it does anybody else, to form a correct judgment of the probabilities of his success if he should be made the candidate of the Republican party. The reasonable pride of character which befits a man in his position would naturally withhold him from running the gauntlet of an acrimonious political canvass, unless he supposed there was more than an even chance of his election. But whatever political syrens may sing in his ears, the chances, if he allows himself to be made the candidate of the Republicans, are ten to one against him. We do not say this from an overweening confidence in the fortunes of the Democratic party; it is an opinion founded upon irreconcilable differences among the Republicans, and the strong vantage-ground possessed by the radicals for running a third ticket. If they can get electoral votes enough to prevent either of the other candidates from receiving a majority, they are quite sure of electing the President; since, in that case, the House of Representatives, voting by States, make the choice, and the House on which this duty would devolve is already elected and intensely radical. General Grant, as the candidate of the more moderate Republicans, would prevent desertions to the Democrats, and thus, as the radicals hope, carry the election into the House, where their victory would be assured in advance.

If, therefore, General Grant consents to receive a Republican nomination, the very utmost his friends can accomplish is the prevention of a choice by the people, and the election of his radical competitor by the House of Representatives. The aggregate Republican vote will be greater if the party splits and runs two candidates, than it would be by attempting to concentrate its strength upon one; since the moderate candidate of the Conservatives would retain many Republican voters who would otherwise desert to the Democrats, while the radical candidate would draw out the full vote of the extremists. This is the most skilful game that could be played for defeating the Democratic party; but if General Grant lends himself to it, he will merely beat the bush for his radical rival to catch the bird.

The radicals, seeing that they hold a trump card in their strong ascendancy in the House, cannot very well be coerced into the support of Grant. To be beaten in the Republican National Convention would greatly improve their chances, which accounts for the boldness with which the *Tribune* flaunts the radical banner and shouts for an advance since the recent defeats. It is a calculated audacity. The *Tribune* itself does not pretend that the party can succeed by occupying its extreme ground. It artfully affects to undervalue success in comparison with a resolute adherence to principle; it bestows preposterous praise on the Ohio radicals for perilling the late election by their fidelity to the negro; it takes no pains to have it believed that a radical platform and candidate would lead to success.

The weak-kneed Republicans and expediency men will be confirmed by the protestations of the *Tribune* in their opinion of the necessity of more moderate courses, and the knowing radicals will secretly rejoice at the growing strength of Grant which they pretend to deprecate. They know well enough that with the Republican party united on a radical candidate the Democrats would easily win. They hope that a division will strengthen both wings; the Grant wing by preventing desertions, the radical wing by calling out voters who would otherwise stay at home in disgust. If the two wings together shall outnumber the Democrats, the radical object will be accomplished by carrying the election into the House, where they are safe.

Judging from present appearances, there is little doubt that General Grant can have the regular Republican nomination, if he will take it. It will be given against a noisy, simulated opposition meant for no other purpose than to lay the foundation for a radical bolt. We have mistaken the character of General Grant if he is not too shrewd and wary to be drawn into such a trap, and to allow himself to be made a stalking-horse to aid the election of a radical President. The ways of politicians are crooked and slippery, and it behooves him to be well on his guard.

President Johnson and the Tenure of Office Bill.

From the N. Y. World.

A statement was made in Washington on Tuesday, purporting to have been authorized by the President, that he was determined to disregard the Tenure of Office act and treat it as a nullity. Instead of communicating to the Senate, as that act requires, his reasons for suspending Secretary Stanton, and awaiting its action thereon before appointing a regular successor, he will merely send in a nomination to fill the vacancy precisely as if no such act had been passed. If the Senate should refuse to act on the nomination and attempt to reinstate Stanton, the President will forbid the delivery to him of the keys and papers of the office. Stanton, in that case, will apply to the Supreme Court for a *mandamus* to put him in possession. It will not be granted without argument, and the President expects that the Court will pronounce the Tenure of Office act unconstitutional, and thus restore to him the powers of removal and appointment which have been exercised by his predecessors since the beginning of the Government.

The Republicans will, of course, make this determination the topic of another great outcry against President Johnson, whom they will accuse of defiant disobedience to the laws of the land. But his course admits of the most solid justification. If the Tenure of Office act be really, as he deems it, repugnant to the Constitution, it is no law at all, and ought not to be obeyed. The President does not assume to decide this question for himself, but proposes to refer it for decision to the tribunal ordained for interpreting the laws and judging of their consistency with the Constitution. If the Supreme Court, after full argument, should decide to issue the *mandamus*, the President will obey it.

Nothing could be more absurd than to dispute the right of the President to bring laws which he believes unconstitutional to a judicial test. It is a right possessed by every citizen. This right, which all aggrieved citizens possess, of refusing obedience to unconstitutional laws, is the indispensable means of maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and keeping the legislative branch of the Government within its prescribed bounds. The courts can take no cognizance of such questions until they are brought before them by regular suits, which none but aggrieved parties have any motive to bring. The meanest citizen equally with the highest officer has a right to resist any law which he considers unconstitutional, provided he resists by legal methods; provided he resists not to make himself the final judge in his own cause, but to bring it before a competent tribunal.

The question raised by Mr. Johnson was ably argued on constitutional grounds in the first Congress, and brought to a legislative decision which was respected for nearly seventy years. Leading Republicans like Madison, and leading Federalists like Fisher Ames, concurred in the opinion that the President possesses the power of removal by the Constitution. The authority of the first Congress is of at least as much weight on such a question as that of the thirty-ninth; the former having consisted of framers of the Constitution and their contemporaries, and the latter of heated, intemperate partisans. The deliberate decision of the first Congress, after full debate, and the uniform usage of the Government, create a presumption against the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act strong enough to amply justify the President in referring the question to the judiciary.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,
NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY,
NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 35 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2-3 cents per pound, 1 1-16 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¾ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
9 21 stuth 2t12p M. C. S.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,
NO. 314 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 6m

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!
Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. cor sec of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 20 1m

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. B. KITCHEN,

JEWELER,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [8 21 thsm

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 15smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 11 4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16f

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867

JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

In addition to our unusually large line of good adapted to

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.

We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH HOUSE,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

SONG OF STEAM.

The following fine poem, by George W. Cutter, of Covington, Kentucky, *Blackwood* has pronounced "the best lyric of the century:"—

Harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands,
As a tempest scorns a chain;
How I laughed as I lay concealed from sight
For many a countless hour,
At the childish boasts of human might,
And the pride of human power.

When I saw an army upon the land,
A navy upon the seas,
Creeping along a snail-like band,
Or waiting a wayward breeze,
When I saw the peasant reel
With the toil he faintly bore,
As he turned at the tardy wheel,
Or toiled at the weary oar'

When I measured the panting courser's speed,
The flight of the carrier-dove,
As they bore a law a King decreed,
Or the lines of impatient love;
I could not think how the world would feel,
As these were outstripped afar,
When I should be bound to the rushing keel,
Or chained to the flying car!

Ha! ha! ha! They found me at last;
And they invited me forth at length,
And I rushed to my throne with a thunder blast,
And laughed in my iron strength!
Oh! then ye saw a wondrous change
On the earth and ocean wide,
Where now my fiery armies range,
Nor wait for wind or tide.

Hurrah! hurrah! the waters o'er
The mountain steep decline;
Time—space have yielded to my power—
The giant streams of the queenly West,
And the Orient floods divine.

The ocean pales where'er I sweep,
To hear my strength rejoice,
And monsters of the briny deep
Cower trembling at my voice.
I carry the wealth and ore of earth,
The thought of the godlike mind,
The wind lags after my going forth,
The lightning is left behind.

In the darksome depths of the fathomless mine
My tiresome arm doth play,
Where the rocks ne'er saw the sun's decline,
Or the dawn of the glorious day;
I bring earth's glittering jewels up
From the hidden caves below,
And I make the fountain's granite cup
With a crystal gush o'erflow.

I blow the bellows, I forge the steel,
In all the shops of trade;
I hammer the ore and turn the wheel
Where my arms of strength are made.
I manage the furnace, the mill, the mint—
I carry, I spin, I weave;
And all my doings I put in print
On every Saturday eve.

I've no muscles to weary, no breasts to decay,
No bones to be "laid on the shelf,"
And soon I intend you may "go and play,"
While I manage the world myself.
But harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the strength of your puny hands,
As the tempest scorns a chain.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

GRANT MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Republican citizens of the Tenth Ward was held last evening at the hall, Broad and Race streets, for the purpose of showing their preference for General U. S. Grant as a candidate for the Presidency and to form a Grant Campaign Club. On motion of Sheriff Howell, Hon. James Pollock was called to the chair, and Mr. George Freeman was selected to act as secretary.

On taking the chair, ex-Governor Pollock said that the object for which they had assembled was well understood. It was to form a Grant Club for the purpose of bringing before the people that great and good man for the Presidency, General U. S. Grant. The party had passed through a struggle of late for principles, which to them are considered for the good of the Government. They had been defeated, but the hour will come when their principles will gain the ascendancy. While there are many in this land who are worthy of the important position to which the party seek to elevate General Grant, still the Republican party wish to raise him to this important position. He is the man for the hour, for the nation, and the world. With General Grant as their leader the party will sweep the land.

On motion of A. Wilson Henszey, Colonel J. P. Wetherill was chosen permanent President of the Club. On taking the chair he made an address thanking the Club for the honor conferred upon him. A number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were also chosen.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed:—

Whereas, Loyalty and Republicanism are identical, upon the success of which depends the future peace and stability of our country, therefore

Resolved, That in General U. S. Grant we recognize the embodiment of Republican principles, an ardent supporter of the reconstruction policy of Congress, a soldier whose military achievements have dazzled the world—a truly loyal man.

Resolved, That we do hereby form ourselves into a Grant Club of the Tenth Ward, and that we will each and every one of us use all honorable and proper means to secure his nomination and election to the Presidency.

Remarks were then made by several members, after which the Club adjourned.

MEETING OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Estimates of the Board of School Controllers held a meeting at their room, to consider the estimates for school purposes for the year 1868. The wants of each section or ward are first made known by the application of the respective local Boards, and the same being approved or amended by the Controllers, are submitted to the Committee on Schools of Councils, who make a final report to Councils.

The appropriation to the Department of Schools for the present year was $1,137,890·63, of which $40,000 was for heating and furnaces, and $60,000 for furniture.

Some of this will likely merge at the close of this year, and the amount asked for the year 1868 in the general estimate already submitted is $1,123,052, or $14,838·63 less than last year. Even this general estimate will be apt to be still further reduced by the time the committee conclude their labors. The committee is composed of Messrs. Hilles, Fagan, Freeborn, Jackson, Haines, Vaughan, Green, and Reed; and sub-committees are appointed for the purpose of visiting the schools in some of the rural wards, and ascertaining more truly their real wants and necessities.

At the meeting yesterday a few wards only were considered by the Committee, who will at a subsequent meeting likely complete their task, which is one requiring considerable attention and patient investigation.

There are now in active operation nearly four hundred schools in the city, containing, perhaps, eighty thousand children. The cost of educating each child per annum is about $11, an amount much below the cost in other large cities of the United States. This cost includes everything except the expense of new buildings, and it also includes the cost of rents and ground-rents. The average cost of each scholar per diem is a small fraction over three cents.

MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held as usual, last evening, in their hall. At the conclusion of the regular business, Professor Morton read his monthly report on Novelties in the Direction of Mechanical and Scientific Pursuits.

In this, among other matters of equal interest, an account was given of the tunnel under the Indus, long since begun and abandoned, but lately resumed, as well as of the present plan and prospects of the tunnel under the Chicago river. Mention was also made of a new form of hydraulic press; of differential pump; of steam rollers for roads; of a steam buggy; of forging by pressure; of grinding by a cast-iron wheel, in rapid motion; of new tool-holders; of a ratchet brace and drilling tools.

An account was likewise given of the late and remarkable observations on sun spots, new modes of developing electricity, new apparatus for coal analysis and chemical researches, as well as other like matters.

At the end of this report Mr. Robert Briggs called attention to the successful employment of glycerine and glue for printers' rollers, and to a new and excellent instrument for measuring the moisture in the air.

A motion was then made to appoint a committee to consider the expediency of recommending some amendments to our existing patent laws, after which the meeting was, on motion, adjourned.

VACCINE PHYSICIANS AND COLLECTORS.—The Board of Health met on Tuesday, and appointed the following-named gentlemen Vaccine Physicians and Collectors:—First District, comprising the First and Twenty-sixth Wards, G. T. Williams, M. D.; Second District, embracing the Second, Third, and Fourth Wards, Joseph Heritage, M. D.; Third District, the Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, J. G. Allen, M. D.; Fourth District, no appointment; Fifth District, the Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, William M. Welsh, M. D.; Sixth District, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards, C. B. Barrett, Jr., M. D.; Seventh District, in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, J. L. Rihl, M. D.; Eighth District, the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Wards, W. E. Ely, M. D.; Ninth District, the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-eighth Wards, William C. Todd, M. D.; Tenth District, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-second Wards, Elisha Crowell, M. D.

FATAL RESULT.—Richard Taylor, aged 38 years, living at No. 530 Wilder street, who was waylaid and badly beaten at Fifth and Reed streets, on election afternoon, died from the effect of his wounds yesterday morning. The deceased stated that his assailants were composed of ten or a dozen men, who were armed with clubs and knives. He stated also that the person who was prominent in the attack had what appeared to him to be a tube inserted in the side of his nose, he judged to remedy some defect in or injury sustained by that member. The deceased at the time of the attack was passing quietly along and had no intimation of the violent intentions of the men. After committing the offense all of his assailants left the ground and no arrest was made. Mr. Taylor continued to suffer intensely from the wounds until the time of his death.

THE CITY RAILROAD.—The railroad on Market and Broad streets belonging to the city, has proven to be a profit to the city the present year. Mr. John Bosler, the Superintendent, reports that the receipts from October 1, 1866, to September 30, 1867, amounted to $16,893·03, and the expenses to $8261·98, leaving a profit of $8631·05.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 13 | MOON RISES.....8 47
SUN SETS.....5 17 | HIGH WATER.....4 18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER,
JAMES T. YOUNG. } EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 2
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2
Falmouth	London	New York	Oct. 2
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 2
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 5
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Union	Southampton	New York	Oct. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Weser	New York	Bremen	Oct. 17
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Perelle	New York	Havre	Oct. 19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 23
New York	New York	Bremen	Oct. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct. 26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Micro Castle	New York	Havana	Oct. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Nightingale	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 19
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 24
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 26
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, J. Dallett & Co.
Sch'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Sch'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Busy, Lockhart, 12 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to T. Watson & Sons.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr G. J. Weaver, Scott, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. Barrett.
Schr A. H. Benedict Ellis, from New Haven.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, hence, at Charleston yesterday at 12:15 P. M.
Barque Somerville, Hill, hence, at St. Marys, Ga., 11th inst.
Brig Josie, Pettigrew, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 15th inst.
Brig W. H. Parks, Simmons, hence, at Havana 15th instant.
Brig Marshall Dutch, Coombs, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Schrs M. E. Staples, Dinsmore; J. B. Henry, Walker; H. M. Miller, Miller; J. D. McCarthy, Sampson; L. A. Orcutt, Butler; and J. M. Broomall, Douglass, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, for Wilmington, cleared at Charleston 12th inst.
Schrs Sisk, Johnson, hence for Salisbury, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schrs A. Hammond, Paine, and O. Bearse, Parker, hence, at Boston 15th inst.
Schr Sidney Price, Stevens, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 12th inst.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 13th inst.
Schr E. Bruen, Mershon, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington 14th inst.
Schr J. Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 24th inst.
Schr John Griffith, Cobb, hence, at Bristol 10th inst.
Schrs A. A. Andrews, Kelly; Minerva, Tirrell; W. W. Margy, Champion; T. Borden, Wrightington; B. Strong, Brower, and Westmoreland, Rice, hence, at Providence 14th inst.
Schrs J. Crockford, Jones, and Elizabeth and Helen, Childs, hence, at Bristol 14th inst.
Schr Surprise, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.
Schr E. M. Fox, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12th inst.
Schr Fanny Keating, Cummings, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.
Schrs R. J. Mercer, Stetson; M. Loughrey, Loughery; and Bennett, Laird, hence, at Georgetown 15th inst.
Steamer Claymont, Carr, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 14th inst.
Steamers Achilles and J. A. Morgan, hence for New Orleans, sailed from Charleston 15th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Mary McKee, hence at Galveston, lost her foremast by the deck, mainmast about one-third from the deck, and mizzenmast at the cap during the gale of 2d inst. She drifted down about four miles, and stopped. She was being towed up to Galveston 5th inst.
Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, hence, rode out the gale of the 2d and 3d inst. at Galveston, without injury.
Schr R. R. Townsend, Townsend, hence, went ashore at Galveston during the late gale, on the west end of Pelican Island, but was thought not badly damaged.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The fairway buoy in Gedney's Channel is about 200 yards southwest from its proper position.
Buoy No. 12 is gone.
The schooner that recently bilged on Romer Shoal has worked off into the Swash Channel, making a very dangerous obstruction, and should be buoyed.
A sunken schr lies in the East river midway of the south ferry route, which should be removed.
The attention of the proper authorities is solicited to the above.

The iron screw-pile lighthouse at Shell Keys, Louisiana, was entirely destroyed during the late storm on the 5th and 6th of October. No temporary light can be exhibited on this shoal at present.
The light at Southwest Reef, Louisiana, has been regularly exhibited since the storm, and will be continued notwithstanding the severe damage sustained by the tower.
New Orleans, Oct. 14, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the following change will take place in the lights at the entrance to Bombay harbor on and after the 1st of May, 1868.
The outer floating lightvessel will exhibit a twenty second revolving red light instead of a fixed red light as at present.
W. F. MARRIOTT,
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, July 24, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 209 South SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1867.

REPAIRS OF CAUSEWAYS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, as follows, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, October 21, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Causeways to Government Piers at Chester, Pa., viz:—

One set, in duplicate, for delivery at such points of said Causeways and Piers, as may be required, some three hundred perches, more or less, of foundation, or one man, two man and three man stone, for a double-faced, dry stone wall, and some six hundred or less running feet of coping stone, with natural faces, similar to that already used in causeways. The coping may vary in thickness from 6 to 10 inches, in widths from 2·9 to 3·6, and in lengths from 3 to 6 feet. All the stone furnished to be of a hard and durable quality, and of such form as when laid to make a strong and compact wall.

Proposals will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet for foundation stone, and per cubic foot for coping, delivered on the premises, in such quantities and at such times as shall be required.

A second set, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering on the Causeways and Piers all the filling required. The material to be quarry dirt, earth, mud, gravel, one or more of these. The rate per cubic yard of each to be stated, and this rate to cover all expenses, including putting the material in position.

A third set, in duplicate, for furnishing all the labor and appliances necessary for repairing and building the Causeways, Walls, etc., and for doing said work in accordance with instructions given. The work to be well done, the front and back of wall thoroughly tied together. All stones laid dry.

The proposals for labor will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet laid in the wall. This rate to cover every expense of preparing foundation where necessary, of building anew, and of removing and relaying portions of old work. As far as practicable, the old materials now on the premises to be used in the construction.

Materials and labor will at all times be subject to rigid inspection and to rejection by agents of the United States. All materials to be delivered and labor performed by January 1, 1868.

Twenty per centum to be reserved on any part payment made.

The general character of work to be done, and of stone required, will be best understood by an examination of the premises.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be indorsed, "Repairs of Government Causeways at Chester."

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For blank forms for proposals and other information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
10 14 6t Lt.-Col of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, for the delivery of the following articles of Quartermaster's Stores at either of the points named, to wit:—B. & O. Railroad Depot, Sixth street Wharf, or Lincoln Depot:—

512,800 (five hundred and twelve thousand) pounds of good, sound, clean Oats, in good, strong sacks, each sack containing one hundred pounds.
56,000 (fifty-six thousand) pounds of prime Timothy Hay, loose or in bales.
108,000 (one hundred and sixty-eight thousand) pounds of good, clean Wheat Straw, in bales.

Bidders will state the price per pound for Oats, including sacks, and for Hay, either baled or loose, and for Straw in bales, and the number of pounds of each article they propose to furnish, and at which of the three points named above the delivery will be made.

All articles delivered on contracts made under this notice will be subject to a rigid inspection by inspectors appointed by the undersigned, and none received or paid for which do not come up to the standard.

The names of two good and responsible persons must be given in each bid, who will act as securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder. The names of these persons must be signed in their own hands, to a statement to the above effect, which will accompany each bid.

Payment will be made in Government funds, upon completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Grain, Hay, and Straw."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 17 6t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, to the Cherrystone Light, and is twenty-three miles (23) long, more or less. The conductor consists of seven (7) No. sixteen (16) copper wires, and is double armored. The inside armor is of No. sixteen (16) wire, laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. nine (9) galvanized wire; the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile.

It was manufactured in Europe for the Government during the war.

It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lies.

The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.

Proposals should be plainly marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Bvt. Lt.-Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
10 17 6t Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doyles, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
No. 1104 Chesnut Street, 2d door above 11th Street.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.
For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23 mw 6m

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!
BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Couverts de Tapis,
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.
FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION,
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia
Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—
SOLID ROSEWOOD SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH.
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,
All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smtham

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.
JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by
MR. LUTZ
in person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection,
WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmwlm
NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 13 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 8 15 3

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [3 7 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
THEO. HABELMANN'S
LAST GRAND CONCERT IN COSTUME,
PART I.
1. Tenor Solo, with accompaniment of twenty male voices—"The Image of the Rose"...Reichardt
MR. HABELMANN AND CHORUS.
2. Valse de Concert—"Il Sogno"...Abt
M'ME BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
3. Song—"In Silent Night"...Luther
MR. JEAN LOUIS.
4. Male Chorus—"The Cheerful Wanderer" Mendelssohn
Male Chorus of the Mendelssohn Society, under the direction of Mr. Jean Luis.
PART II.
CAVATINA FROM ROBERT LE DIABLE.
MISS M. D. DE NEGRI.
Selections from Boieldieu's Opera,
LA DAME BLANCHE.
a. Scene and Aria and Tenor...Mr. Theo. Habelmann
b. Duet...M'me Bertha Johannsen and Mr. Habelmann
c. Robin Adair...Mr. Theodore Habelmann
PART III.
"I Cannot Sing the Old Songs, Huilah,"
Miss M. D. De Negri
Selections from Flotow's Opera,
ALESSANDRO STRADELLA.
a. Overture...Orchestra
b. Grand Aria for Soprano...M'me Bertha Johannsen
c. Duet (Baritone and Tenor)
Mr. Jean Louis and Mr. Theodore Habelmann
Musical Director and Conductor...Mr. S. Behrens
Leader of Orchestra...Mr. Carl Sentz

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
THE LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE BLACK CROOK,
AND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The manager, with much regret, finding it impossible to make any arrangement for a continuance of THE BLACK CROOK, [illegible] now in the very zenith of its success, playing to the most fashionable audiences ever known within the walls of the Academy, and delighting all with its chaste and classic beauty, must, from the force of circumstances, withdraw it on Saturday, October 19.
The programme for the ballet will be of an entire change.
BETTY RIGL, MAD'LLE PEPITA, ANTONENO, EMILY RIGL, MAD'LLE FRANK, MAD'LLE ALBERTINI, in new dances.
First time, TARANTELLA SICILIENNE.
First time, PAS DE BOUQUET.
First time, GASSELLE.
Forming a combination of attraction never before witnessed in Philadelphia.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY
at 2 o'clock, when the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house. 10 14 6t

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
OPEN TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
The great
APOCALYPSE,
Illustrated; The Book of REVELATIONS
Unsealed; the VISIONS OF ST. JOHN
Opened to view, in fifty splendid Moving Tableaux, showing what St. John saw when a Door in HEAVEN WAS OPENED.
THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.
STARTLING SPECTACLES,
SCENES OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.
Religious papers of EVERY DENOMINATION copy and call attention to this advertisement, and send bill to Concert Hall.
A. CUDNEY, Proprietor.

RISTORI.—AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director...J. GRAU
SEASON OF FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
Reappearance of the most celebrated tragedienne,
M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
MONDAY, October 21,
in her great character of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Debut of Sig. BOZZO as ESSEX.
TUESDAY—Debut of MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY—MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work will be presented with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats for any night and the Matinee can be had at the General Ticket Office, TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE, Begins at 7½ o'clock.
SECOND WEEK OF INNISFALLEN.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
With new Scenes, original songs, etc., Edmund Falconer's Drama of INNISFALLEN,
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as KATE MAGUIRE.
Mr. E. FALCONER as TERRENCE.
Supported by the Full Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.
In rehearsal—NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
In active preparation—SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¾ to 8.
Last Night but Two of the beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, who will appear in her original character of LITTLE BAREFOOT,
THURSDAY EVENING, October 17, 1867,
Last night of the popular domestic drama, translated from the German, entitled LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Amrie...Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS THOMPSON.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, October 17,
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in THE WONDER.
To conclude with A QUIET FAMILY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY—MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GRAND MATINEE
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. George Bishop, the favorite Ballad Tenor.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Tuition, Ten Dollars per quarter, under the best Masters.
See advertisement under the head of "Special Notices." 10 15 4t

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 813 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1500 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 17 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC
On Friday Morning,
October 18, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [10 12 5t
TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.
10 bales clean picked and packed bleached linen waste. [10 15 3t
LARG

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1867.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

Returns from Louisiana show that the people of that State, by a large majority, have voted to hold a Constitutional Convention. The members were elected at the same time that the question of holding a Convention was voted upon, so that there will be no delay in proceeding with the work. We have no doubt that a Constitution liberal in its character, and organizing a government after the true pattern of a republican State, will be adopted. If so, Louisiana will be speedily admitted into the Union, and the work of reconstruction, so far as that State is concerned, will have been completed. A similar result, we do not doubt, will follow in the most of the Rebel States. Nothing but the criminal apathy or neglect of their people can prevent those States from being in the Union before the next Presidential election. And suppose that those States should come back with Constitutions guaranteeing equal civil and political rights to all their people, thus putting their Governments upon the recognized basis of our free republican institutions, will the result be one over which any true patriot ought to have any other feelings than those of gladness and rejoicing? Yet this is just the result towards which the Congressional plan of reconstruction tends.

The Decision in the Maryland Apprentice Case.

The decision of Chief Justice Chase, yesterday, in the Maryland apprentice case, is a landmark which may well remind us of how far we have travelled from the infamous decision of the late Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case. The one marks the era of proslavery domination and demoralization; the other illustrates the mild and Christian reign of liberty and justice. Chief Justice Chase lays down the following propositions as sound law:—

"First. The first clause of the thirteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States interdicts slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, and establishes freedom as the constitutional right of all persons in the United States.

"Second. The alleged apprenticeship in the present case is involuntary servitude, within the meaning of these words in the amendment.

"Third. If this were otherwise, the indenture set forth in the return does not contain important provisions for the security and benefit of the apprentice, which are required by the laws of Maryland in indentures of white apprentices, and is, therefore, in contravention of that clause of the first section of the Civil Rights law enacted by Congress on April 9, 1866.

"Fourth. This law having been enacted under the second clause of the thirteenth amendment, in the enforcement of the first clause of the amendment, is constitutional, and applies to all conditions prohibited by it, whether originating in transactions before or since its enactment.

"Fifth, Colored persons, equally with whites, are citizens of the United States."

The Prevention of Boiler Explosions.

The subject of the prevention of boiler explosions has, of late, been occupying the attention of the public, and Councils have prepared a very lengthy and elaborate ordinance for rendering safe the lives and limbs of those who reside in the neighborhood of those destructive machines. By this provision inspectors are to be appointed, licenses taken out, and numerous other checks resorted to for the purpose of providing against danger. While all these legal surroundings are excellent in their way, we doubt if they cover all the ground intended. In fact, we think a much more efficacious idea is thrown out in a little pamphlet which we have received, and which treats of the subject from a common sense, and not a scientific, stand-point. It closes with the following sensible paragraph:—

"All the certificates of ability that can be issued will never make the engineer keep the right supply of water in the boilers and the fires properly regulated; keep the safety valve and weights properly adjusted, the guage-cocks in working order and work them; nor will inspection, which may or may not be thorough, prevent the penurious from overworking their boilers to save the expense of larger ones. *A law to hold the owners or users and engineers responsible, criminally as well as pecuniarily, for damages done to person or property, and compel security before they can use such boilers, would have the best effect.* These boilers are for their private use; why should they not be held responsible for damage done by boilers as well as damage done by any other species of property? Such a law would make owners look well to their engineers, and the engineers would not neglect their duties. If such a law was rigidly enforced, we would not hear of these explosions. In every explosion there is misuse; there is no secret chemical cause, nor will there be any explosions of boilers when properly used; when misused, the lives and limbs of people within their reach are at the mercy of chance."

This suggestion seems to us to embody a much more effective plan of remedying the evil than the more extensive one of Councils. Let the Legislature—for it falls under their province, rather than under the control of our municipal authorities—pass a statute requiring the owners of all boilers to give bonds, in which the engineer shall be joined, to properly use the boilers; and let it be made a penal offense for a violation of the law. By this means, a double incentive will be secured, while under the present law a prevention is attempted, but not a punishment inflicted. The vindication is always the most important part of a law, and in this case it is almost entirely wanting. We would call this subject to the attention of our newly-elected members to Harrisburg, and urge on them the propriety of seeing that some such statute is passed. There is a chance in this for our new members to commence their official life by an act of wisdom which will greatly benefit our city.

—Candles are kept burning on the spot at Queretaro where the brief life's candle of Maximilian went out. Sympathizing friends keep them alight, and pilgrims contribute.

Inaccuracy of Wills and Testaments.

A case recently came up before our County Court of Common Pleas which forcibly impresses on all the absolute necessity of having their last wills and testaments drawn up by a practitioner, whose business it is to know the rules of law on the subject of devises, and who can express for them in unmistakable words what they mean. It is a peculiarity of the English language that it is a matter of extreme difficulty to say in writing exactly what is intended. There are very few documents which can be written in such a way as to preclude all doubt as to the author's intentions. And this is more especially true in law, where a long series of precedents have caused a certain meaning to be attached to a phrase which possibly is intended to express exactly the reverse. The extreme uncertainty of wills is evidenced in the case of the Rex will, which was before the Court a few days since, and on which Judge Brewster delivered an opinion which stamped him as a lawyer of great ability and profound application.

We will not go into the details of this case, involving as it does all the subtleties of the common law of contingent remainders; but will only state that the testator made his will in 1801, leaving his property to his sons, and the share of one of them, who was in failing health, was to go to his brother if he died intestate. The will was made in expectation of the death of this son previous to that of the father, but the uncertainty of human life was never more clearly attested. The son, whose death was daily anticipated, not only survived his father, but all of his brothers, and died in 1857 at a very advanced age. The issue was over the meaning of the old will, and it developed matters which, had they been anticipated by the venerable Rex, would, as Judge Brewster well remarked, "have sent him into a cold intestacy."

The lesson to be learned from this and the many similar cases which have occurred in our State, and are still daily occurring, is clearly that all who have property to leave should have the disposition of it drawn up by some qualified lawyer. We do not care what pains the non-professional may take to express himself clearly, he may be making a mistake which will vitiate all the spirit of his intention. It is far better for all our property-holders to go to the grave without any will, and let the law divide their property, than it is for them to leave an illy-adjusted and badly-expressed testament, which will probably cause half the estate to be eaten up in the expenses of a suit to determine what the "dear departed" really meant.

The Difference.

A few weeks since a squad of soldiers, stationed in some little secesh place in Arkansas, exasperated by the insults and vile denunciations of a Rebel newspaper, abated the nuisance in a manner as summary as it was unlawful. The Colonel in command of the district, when appealed to in explanation of the matter, was betrayed into sending a very indiscreet reply, to the effect that the military were the masters, not the servants, of the Southern people. For this offense he has been reduced to the rank of Captain, and fined one thousand dollars. This is the *military despotism* which afflicts the South. When the Democratic party had sway in that part of the country, the mobbing of Republican newspapers and the hanging of their editors was a common pastime of the chivalry.

Indiana.

The "reaction" in Indiana proves to be altogether mythical. The State gives some 20,000 majority, and there are large Republican gains in many of the counties. Nine out of the eleven Congressional districts give Republican majorities, being a clear gain of one district, the Fourth.

Military Cemeteries in the South.

Captain Charles Barnard, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of the cemeterial affairs in the Fifth Military District, has recently returned to New Orleans from a tour of inspection in Texas and Central Louisiana, in company with General Lorenzo Thomas, the Adjutant-General of the Army.

There have been ten military cemeteries established in Texas, as follows:—In Galveston, Houston, Hempstead, Austin, San Antonio, Lavaca, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago, Ringgold Barracks, and Tyler.

It has been decided to remove all of those interred to three cemeteries, as follows:—Those in Houston, Tyler, Hempstead, and Lavaca to Galveston; those in Austin to San Antonio; and those in Brazos Santiago and Ringgold Barracks to Brownsville. All other military cemeteries in Texas are to be broken up. General Potter is in charge of the cemetery in Galveston, Colonel Lee of that at San Antonio, and Captain Hoyt of that of Brownsville.

In Louisiana there have been cemeteries established at Chalmette, near New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, and Alexandria. That at Port Hudson has been ordered to be broken up, and those interred therein are to be transferred to Baton Rouge, in charge of Captain William Fletcher, of the Twentieth United States Infantry. The cemetery at Alexandria is under the control of Lieutenant Maxwell, of the same regiment.

The cemetery of Chalmette is under the immediate control of Captain Barnard, one of the ablest and most accomplished officers of the United States army. There have already been upwards of fifteen thousand interments in Chalmette, while five thousand bodies are yet to be interred therein. Captain Barnard is making improvements in the Chalmette Cemetery which will tend ultimately to make this cemetery the most beautiful resting place for the dead in the suburbs of the Crescent City.

Loss of a Castine Vessel and Eighteen Men.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* has an account of the loss of the schooner Juliet M. Tilden, of Castine, and loss of the crew of eighteen men, on the Island of Amherst, one of the Magdalen Islands. Her crew consisted of eighteen men, sixteen of them belonging to Castine—the captain and one man belonging to Deer Isle. This is the greatest loss this town has ever met with at one time, and it is seldom the case where so many go from one town in one vessel. There are eight widows and sixteen fatherless children left, and most of them have lost their only support. These men were of the best of the town. The vessel was built this year, one of the two that was to start a new business here, that of mackereling, and quite a number of the unfortunate crew were part owners of the vessel. There were but two of the whole crew more than twenty-four years of age. The schooner was a fine vessel of sixty-seven tons, new measurement, built in 1867 by General Tilden, Master Joel Perkins being the master builder, and considered one of the best vessels in Penobscot Bay.

THE UNFALLEN BANNER.

From the N. Y. Independent.

Courage is characteristic of American armies; poltroonery, of American politics. Give men muskets, set them shoulder to shoulder in the field, sound the charge, and each man makes his comrade a hero; but marshal these same men into a political party, lead them into battle for an idea, and, nine times out of ten, they will demoralize each other into cowards.

The Republican party—notwithstanding its boasted high mettle, and notwithstanding its still more boasted high principle—even yet quakes at meeting a negro by day as at seeing a ghost by night.

For instance: when negro suffrage is proposed for South Carolina—a Southern State—the Republican party uplifts a lion's paw, and magnificently enforces obedience; but when negro suffrage is at issue in Ohio—a Northern State—the Republican party borrows a hare's legs, and runs away from its own principles.

Of all the bayonets which Ohio pointed at Southern Rebels, none were borne more victoriously than by her black troops. When the war was over, these troops took home their battle-flags, flaunted them gayly under green arches through applauding streets, and, during the first flush of a few brief, generous days, were actually made to fancy themselves welcomed by their fellow-citizens. But now, before the echoes of the war have yet ceased to ring in men's ears, these same negroes of Ohio, after having justly asked—by the double claim of citizens and soldiers—for that elective franchise which other men enjoy, are suddenly answered by 40,000 Republican voices uttering a verdict of Nay!

Are republics not ungrateful? If ever a republic owed gratitude to anybody, this republic owes gratitude to the negro. The proposed new Constitution of Ohio undertook to enfranchise the negro, and disfranchise the draft sneak; but 40,000 Republicans decided that the white coward should receive the ballot, and the black hero should be denied it!

"Where the offense is, let the great axe fall." The disaster in Ohio was the direct work of the Republican party; the Democratic was altogether too impotent to achieve the crime. The party that had the power to pass the Suffrage amendment, but refused to do it, must take the undivided responsibility for the defeat. Indeed, the Republicans ostentatiously confess their guilt by the very fact that they elected their Governor by 3000 majority, and at the same time threw overboard negro suffrage by 40,000 minority. They have proved themselves content to give the negro a musket for the protection of white men, and to deny him a ballot for the protection of himself. It is idle to say that the Democratic party overthrew the amendment. Of course, they cast their whole weight against it; but it was the blow of the Republicans that sent it tottering to its fall. The chief mischief-maker was the party which could consent to use both its hands to lift a white man into a governorship, and to use only one of its hands to lift the negro out of the dust.

The plain deduction is, the Republican party—though it has shown much friendliness to the negro, and has professed much more—cannot yet look him in the face without remembering his color and forgetting his rights. That party cannot yet be trusted to perform a true knight-errant's championship of the oppressed. That party has betrayed its client as Andrew Johnson has betrayed his country. That party's Copperhead enemies—chary enough of firing guns against Rebels—have, in every Northern city, just been firing a hundred jubilant guns against the negro—every gun loaded and wadded with Republican votes! Undeniable is the fact that a sufficient mass of the Republican party to hold the balance of power within its ranks not only dislike the negro, but are more willing to tread him under foot than to give him a helping hand. Both in and out of Ohio, by such Republicans, a negro is a less respected man than a Rebel. And, if the Ohio election were to be held over again to-morrow, this same section of the Republican party would prefer to vote for Mr. Vallandigham himself rather than invite the negro to elect a better man.

People who have supposed that American slavery ended with the decree of emancipation, or ended with the prohibitory Constitutional amendment, or ended with the Civil Rights bill, or ended with the Congressional plan of reconstruction, may now open their eyes to see that "the end is not yet." The negro, freed in the South, is still a bond-slave to the Republican party of Ohio. How many other Northern States mean to be slave-masters?

But let us gratefully say that the Ohio Republican leaders—the men who projected suffrage as the chief and unavoidable issue; the men who framed an honorable platform of impartial justice, on which they pledged themselves either to stand or fall—did a manly work, and are entitled to a noble praise. They were willing to lose the conservative vote rather than to sacrifice the negro. They voluntarily put their party to the hazard of defeat rather than suffer its leading principle to go without a witness. The end has justified the means. It is a thousand times better to have been defeated on the square issue of negro suffrage than to have been victorious on some mere platitude of patriotism. The defeats of such men are victories. In the hands of those who never falter, the banner never falls!

The Sun Spots.—The spots which appeared in September on the sun's disk were carefully examined by M. Chacornac, who has just laid the results of his observations before the French Academy. He thinks that these spots result from certain planetary influences on the solar photosphere, and that they are, to a certain extent, periodical phenomena. The spot now seen indicates the position of a group of volcanoes in the nucleus. The largest of these solar spots is situated towards the eastern extremity of the sun's visible hemisphere, and may be seen with the naked eye.

New Compound of Gelatine.—It has been found, says the *English Mechanic*, that the addition of glycerine to gelatine imparts to it new, curious, and useful properties. Mixed with glycerine, gelatine solidifies on cooling, without losing its ductility, and answers well for hermetically sealing bottles. For this purpose it is merely necessary to plunge the neck of the bottle, after it has been corked, into the heated mixture, and, after allowing it to cool, repeating the dipping until a sufficiently thick coating is obtained.

Steel and Iron Directly from the Ore.—The *Journal of Mining* says:—"Mr. C. W. Siemen has patented in England a process for producing cast-steel and iron directly from the ore by exposing the ore, in a finely divided state, to the surface action of intense heat, while currents of rich hydrocarbons percolate through the mass of ore in a transverse direction towards the heated surface. By the passage of the gases the ore is reduced and carbonized, and the melting surface of the mass being enveloped in an atmosphere of reducing gas or flame, the reoxydation of the reduced metal is prevented."

Judge Chase and General Grant—The Pacsidential Nomination.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

The Ohio election has settled the question of Mr. Chase's nomination. We remarked, it will be remembered, on the day before the election, that in case Ohio condemned negro suffrage, Chase would disappear from the arena, and Grant would be brought forward more prominently. The result has verified the prediction. Grant stands forth to day at once the hope and glory of the Republican party. The enthusiasm his candidacy would inspire is needed to arouse the country from the apathy produced by the selfishness, villainy, and imbecility of politicians. Besides, his great firmness, wisdom, reticence, and patriotism are wanted at the head of the Government. He is true to liberty, and possesses the elements of a popular leader. The thousands of Republicans who have become tired of supporting a party so largely dominated by unfaithful and incompetent leadership, and thousands of Democrats, too, who are repelled from us by the hordes of peculators who have, through venal Congressional recommendation, or equally venal Executive preferment, fastened like leeches upon the Treasury, would at once flock to our standard carried by Grant. If the result of the late elections shall force his nomination over and through all the Presidential schemes of the politicians, in which, in case of success, the spoils are already parcelled out, every well-wisher of the country ought to rejoice. Elected, as he would be, to save a sinking party, he would be free from party trammels, and free from debt to public leaders. Such a President the country now needs—one who has no particular friends to reward or enemies to punish at his country's expense.

Joint-stock Companies.—In the year ending May, 1867, five hundred and forty-three new joint-stock companies were registered in Great Britain—four hundred and ninety-five in England twenty-five in Scotland, twenty-three in Ireland. Nearly all of them were companies with limited liability.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"QUEEN"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING,
Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, and Manufactories, on most liberal terms and at current rates.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
10 10 12t No. 419 WALNUT Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

REV. A. COOKMAN WILL PREACH in CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, VINE street, above Twelfth, at 7½ this evening. Extra meeting still in progress. 1t*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Department,
Philadelphia, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts. Office removed from No. 1214 Chesnut St.
There are vacancies, day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.
Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs.....$3 00
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION.....$3 00
Pupils will be received every day this week and next.
Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin October 14 and October 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [10 15 4t

OFFICE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 1867.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which place an election for nine Directors of said Company will be held, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
10 15 tuths10t* B. F. STOKES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Philadelphia, October 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 28th instant.
10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend, No. 28, of THREE (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
F. WESTERVELT, Secretary.
Pittsburg, Oct. 8, 1867. 10 11 6t

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 13 2m4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—TO MOTHERS.—Thousands of lovely females, in the springtime of womanhood, have been rescued from an untimely grave by the agency of these medicines. When the sprightliness of the romp is changed to apathy and internal suffering, and the glow of health to the sallow hue of cankering disease, it is a crisis which requires the maternal attention and solicitude, and for which the pills will be found an efficient remedy. They are equally efficacious in the autumn or turn of life—the most critical period of woman's existence. Sold by all Druggists. 10 15tuths3t

FIFTH WARD.—CITIZENS OF THE Fifth Ward who are favorable to the nomination of GENERAL GRANT as the candidate of the Republican party for President, are requested to assemble in Ward Meeting, at the Hall of the Good Intent Hose Company, No. 602 SPRUCE Street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

R. Rundle Smith,	B. Huckel,
Aaron A. Hurley,	Charles Sh vers,
John W. Donnelly,	John B. Kenney,
E. J. Keeney,	Joseph Brobston, Jr.,
H. R. Deitz,	P. Fasel. 1t

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

"London"	Life	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth, the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty, Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use: applied by the hand or soft brush.
Only 75 cents a bottle; $3 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 530 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 tuthsth4p

REMOVAL AND OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

HAVING COMPLETED HIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT

MARBLE STORE,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

Will Open the same to the Public

On MONDAY, October 21,

When he will be prepared to offer, in great variety,

THE FINEST FABRICS AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN [10 17 3t mw2t

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

CLOAK OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH

Will open in his

NEW STORE,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

HIS FALL AND WINTER STYLES IN

CLOAKS,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21.

ALSO

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

BROCHE SHAWLS.

BLANKET SHAWLS.

DRESS MAKING.

J. M. H would respectfully call the attention of his customers to his well-organized DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, where every attention will be paid to customers wishing Dresses made to order in a short space of time. 10 17 4t

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',
NINTH AND CHERRY,
10 17 thfm 2m Between Arch and Race.

PIANOS.

THE WEBER PIANO

Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country

THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,

For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.

Sheninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

A GREAT INVENTION.

J. A. GETZE,

9 26 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

PARIS, 1867.

Steinway & Sons Triumphant,

HAVING BEEN AWARDED

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,

In all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of International Jury.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

BLASIUS BROS.,

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FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER..$1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq., Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq., Henry A. Dubring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
NO. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATTWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ISAAC JONES, Jr., and EZRA EVANS, Executor of the estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 23 S. THIRD street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 17 thstu5t

TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH street, above Chesnut. Apply to CHARLES BROADS,
10 17 3t* No. 34 S. SEVENTH Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers are now receiving their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MATERIALS FOR
DRAWING-ROOM,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND
DINING-ROOM
WINDOW CURTAINS,
LAMBREQUINS, CHAIR AND SOFA COVERINGS, ETC.
Comprising the Latest Importations and Designs and Fabrics, in
RICH PLAIN SATINS,
BROCATELS,
LAMPISADES,
SILK TERRY, COTELINE,
SATIN DE LAINE,
PLAIN WOOL REPS,
NEW STYLE BROCHE AND SATIN STRIPED REPS AND TERRY,
French Embroidered Lace Curtains,
The richest imported, and a very large assortment of NOTTINGHAM, SWISS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, TASSELS, ETC., all of which will be PUT UP when desired, in the newest and most tasteful manner, in town or country, by experienced and reliable workmen.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
10 14 mths6rp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881,	
$202 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862,
$165 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864,
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865,
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67,
$90 42	do.	do.	5 ₩ cent. 10-40s,
$163 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, June issue,
$157 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy, July issue,

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security,
10 11m DE HAVEN & BRO.

PATES DE FOIES GRAS.

Fresh Pates De Foies Gras,

JUST RECEIVED.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 16 tuthsatp] PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8 50.
CRIFFITH & PACE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,
NO. 1918 MARKET STREET,
RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp
FAMILY FLOUR.

PRANG'S
AMERICAN CHROMOS
IN IMITATION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Published by L. PRANG & CO., Boston. Sold in all Picture Stores. Send for Catalogue. 10 1 tuthsa1m

BUSINESS NOTICES.

FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.
FALL OVERCOATS.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE DONE YOU MAY DO.—One gentleman says, my doctors' bills for five years averaged one hundred and fifty dollars per year. Three years ago I procured one of Dr. HUMPHREYS' cases of HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, and since that time my doctors' bills have averaged $15 per year, and we have enjoyed almost uninterrupted health. Price $10, sent by express on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, N. Y. General Depot, No. 637 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

THE great Combination Sewing and Buttonhole Machine is destined to supersede all others in the market. This is evident from the wonderful popularity this machine has acquired in a few months. The like was never before known. We understand all orders are booked and the machines delivered in turn as fast as possible from the depot, at Eleventh and Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, ever noted for her charitable acts is responding nobly to the appeal in behalf of the Riverside Institute. Every subscriber of one dollar not only aids a good cause, but secures a beautiful steel-plate engraving and a present besides, which may be the first in the list, worth $40,000.

THE attention of the trade is called to the imitation Walnut Looking Glasses and Picture Frames manufactured by B. F. Reimer & Co., No. 624 Arch street. In appearance they are equal to the solid walnut, yet being much cheaper. Examine before purchasing elsewhere. A fine variety of solid Walnut, Gilt and Rosewood on hand, and made to order. Mouldings of every description.

THE SUCCESS of Garibaldi in Italy does not make it necessary for us this side of the water to dress in red flannel shirts to show our patriotism. True patriots here continue to wear the beautiful styles of Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."—These Shirts are cut from measurement, so that all their parts exactly fit each other, and are surpassed by no other Shirts. Manufactory, McIntire & Brothers, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

UPHOLSTERERS always ready to send out any moment to do work of any description; no delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY — Latest Paris Styles.—M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A splendid assortment. M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

USE "PLANTATION" TOBACCO—the best in market. E. Goodwin & Brother sell it everywhere.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!
Great Inducements!
Great Inducements!
Great Inducements!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
At Oak Hall!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!
Splendid Assortment!

NOTE.—*People who don't believe advertisements should come and see our stock and our establishment.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BAKEWELL—BOARDMAN.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, October 16, by the Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D., ELLEN FRANCES, daughter of the officiating clergyman, to B. BAKEWELL, JR., of Pittsburg.

CARPENTER—DORR.—On the 17th instant, at Christ Church, J. EDWARD CARPENTER to HARRIET ODIN, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Dorr, D. D.

GASKILL—EVANS.—October 15, 1867, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, THOMAS E. GASKILL and RACHEL R. EVANS.

WALLACE—WEITZEL.—On the 14th instant, at the Parsonage, No. 1316 N. Nineteenth street, by Rev. Samuel Irwin, Mr. THOMAS WALLACE to Miss EMMA WEITZEL, all of this city.

WELLS—WOOD.—On the morning of the 15th instant, by Rev. John Patton, D. D., JAMES N. WELLS, JR., of New York, and BELLE, eldest daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CALDWELL.—On the evening of the 15th instant, THOMAS CALDWELL, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2117 Spring Garden street, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

FLIESCHMANN.—Suddenly, at his residence in this city, on Tuesday morning, October 15, Rev. K. A. FLEISCHMANN, Pastor of the German Baptist Church, aged 54 years.

Funeral services will be held in the Church, Sixth and Poplar streets, on Saturday, October 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. The ministers will meet at the residence, No. 867 N. Tenth street, and proceed in a body to the Church.

GORGAS.—On the 15th instant, MARY A., wife of Joseph Gorgas, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, corner of Franklin and Main streets, Germantown, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HASWELL.—On the 29th ultimo, at Millican, Texas, of yellow fever, LIZZIE L. HASWELL, youngest daughter of Colonel George D. Haswell, formerly of Philadelphia.

JOHNSON.—On the 15th instant, JOHN G. JOHNSON, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 N. Fifth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

RYAN.—On the 15th instant, DANIEL RYAN, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1324 Passyunk road, below Wharton street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On the 16th instant, Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, Southwark Lodge, No. 31, A. P. A., and workmen of Pascal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 530 Wilder street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, To proceed to Lafayette Ground.

FOR POLISHING STOVES, THE CARBURET of Iron quickly gives a beautiful and permanent lustre to them. For sale, with Sheet Zinc and Mica for Stoves, Pokers, Scuttles, Ash Sieves, Furnace Scoops and Door Springs, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A LARGE VARIETY OF KEYS AND OTHER Locksmiths' Hardware may be found at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES ARE USED WITHout grease, and therefore do not fill your house with an unpleasant smoke. A variety of sizes of these, and of Iron Griddles, Cake Paddles, and Cake Pans, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6mdp

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

HOMICIDAL AFFRAY—CORONER'S INQUEST.—On the 5th of October—election day—Richard Taylor, aged thirty-eight, and residing at No. 530 Wilder street, was brutally beaten by a party of men at Fifth and Reed streets. He lingered on until the 5th inst., when his injuries proved fatal. Coroner Daniels held an inquest this noon. Joseph Godman was arrested as being one of the rioters. He was present. The following is the evidence:—

Samuel McMillman sworn—Reside at No. 1340 South Sixth street; was present at this row; it occurred about 1 o'clock, at Fifth and Reed streets; I saw a man—who is said to be deceased—and another man, whom I recognize as Thomas March, being beaten; the former was down; a large crowd was about him; if it had not been for a woman who interfered the man would have been killed; I saw one man striking at Taylor; I was told he used iron knuckles.

Caroline Creager—Reside at No. 346 Owen street; knew this man Taylor; I saw a man named Worthington run bleeding into a house; and after the fight was through I saw a man with a tube in the corner of his nose stamp on Taylor when he was down; there was a large crowd around; I knew who I saw there by appearance; did not see the defendant there; when Taylor got up one of the men struck him violently in the face; they stamped on him all over his body.

Thomas Marsh, living at No. 423 Reed street, sworn—I was in company with Taylor when he was beaten; the row commenced at Fourth and Reed streets; they left, and went to Fifth and Reed streets; I assisted some men who were being beaten; I turned around and saw the deceased standing in the door of a bar-room; the crowd made for him; somebody reached over and hit him on the head; to save the man from injury, I got between him and the mob; he was knocked down and stamped upon, but the crowd was so dense I could not tell who they were; I was down myself; Taylor did not say anything; he made no outcry; I have seen some men since who were there, but none who did the stamping; I saw a man with a silver tube in his eye; I think his name is Burns; I did not see him do any striking; he was one of the rioters.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh testified to his having made a post mortem examination on the body of Richard Taylor at the Hospital; that death ensued from inflammation and mortification of the abdomen; besides these there were many other bruises and abrasions on the body.

Other witnesses were examined. All had seen a man whom some knew and others believed to be Taylor knocked down and stamped upon. No names could be given; but all had seen a man having a tube inserted in one side of his nose. No evidence was given to criminate the prisoner.

GHOSTS.—Whether the vicinity of Third and German streets is favored with supernatural visitations, or that the mind of our informant was made whimsical by frequent tipplings, we say not; but it was affirmed that, last night, in an old dwelling, which had for months been given up to the freedom of rats and roaches, were seen

"Phantoms arising as the mists arise,"

It was soon mooted around that spectres—verily, ghosts—were rambling in delightful antics about the ancient house, and so excited were those who gathered round, that sepulchral sounds—even most terrible and ghostly yells and groans were heard—existing, however, only in the imagination of those gathered there. For moonshine—its mellow rays piercing through chinks in the roof, and reflected on the tattered paper of a wall, which waved to and fro—was all that there was of those so-called ghosts.

ELECTION CONTEST.—R. M. Batturs, Republican candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court; William Y. Campbell, Republican candidate for Register of Wills; and Benjamin Urwiler, Republican candidate for City Commissioner, are preparing the papers necessary to contest the election of General Leech, General Ballier, and Mr. Megary. The contestants will allege such irregularities in certain precincts of the city as will, they aver, justify the Court in excluding the vote from the count. The official majority of the gentlemen whose offices will be contested was—Leech, 1198; Megary, 1317; and Ballier, 1734.

SHOOTING CASE.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a boy named Daniel Gallagher, 14 years of age, was shot at Plank road and Hart creek by a lad named John Nolen. It appears that Gallagher was driving a cart at the time, when he called to Nolen, telling him that his gun was not worth anything. This exasperated Nolen, when he fired, the shot taking effect in the arm and side of Gallagher. Nolen then took Gallagher's cart and drove it to a brick yard, where he left it. He then ran off, and up to this morning had not been captured.

MORE NOMINATIONS OF GENERAL GRANT.—If mere ward nominations will secure General Grant's election to the Presidency in 1868, that illustrious soldier is certain of succeeding Andrew Johnson. This evening, at 7½ o'clock, the Republicans of the Fifth Ward will assemble at the hall of the Good Intent Hose Company, No. 602 Spruce street, for the purpose of endorsing him as their candidate, and at 8 o'clock the Republicans of the Twentieth Ward will meet at the northeast corner of Girard avenue and Alder street, for a similar purpose.

ESCAPED FROM THE WANDERERS' HOME.—William Dobbs, about ten years of age, was placed in the "Little Wanderers' Home" on Saturday evening, and escaped from the institution on Sunday evening. He subsequently made an engagement with the captain of a wood vessel at Poplar street wharf to go with him, representing that he was in straits. This morning he was captured by Officer Reeder, who took him back to the Home, where he will remain until sent by the managers to his relatives in the country.

ASSAULT UPON A WOMAN.—William Corn was arrested last evening, at his residence, on the charge of kicking a woman residing in the rear of his house. It appears that there is a court directly back of his residence, and yesterday several of the children got into a quarrel. A woman residing in the court went out to quiet them, when, it is alleged, Corn commenced to kick and otherwise ill treat her. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in $800 bail to answer at Court.

DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—John Shirtzline, living in Bower street, was taken into custody yesterday afternoon on the charge of abusing his family. He is represented to have ill-treated his wife and smashed the furniture of his house. The neighbors complained, when John was waited upon by a policeman, who took him before an Alderman, when he was required to enter bail for his appearance at Court, to answer for his uproarious conduct,

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW—A QUIET DISTRICT.—Lieutenant Connelly, of the First District, representing the Seventh and Eighth Wards, reported this morning that he had not known the District to be in such good order for many years past. Nearly all the places of bad repute have been broken up, and good order is the rule of the day. This is said to have been caused by the enactment of the present Liquor law, and the effort to break up places where vile men and women have heretofore resorted.

BAD BOYS.—Patrick Gallager and Thomas Dungan, who are represented to be very bad boys, amused themselves yesterday by throwing stones at a poor colored man who was passing along Lancaster avenue. They also made an assault on some men who were at work in the neighborhood. They were taken before Alderman Maule, who, on hearing the evidence, held them for a further hearing.

LARCENY OF HARNESS.—Charles Fenton, who worked at Morris & Tasker's foundry, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of stealing a set of harness, which he sold for $60. The theft was perpetrated some months since. After a hearing before Alderman Dallas, he was held in $700 bail to answer.

THREATENING TO KILL.—Edward Mulligan, residing at No. 2320 Pearl street, was arrested yesterday, on the charge of being drunk and disorderly, and threatening to kill a tavern-keeper, at the corner of Twenty-third and Wood streets. He was held by Alderman Hutchinson in $400 bail to answer.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—George Hamilton and Frank Ritter visited the house No. 1108 Sansom street yesterday afternoon, and during the absence of the tenant, it is alleged, raised the covering on some valuable chairs, and cut the velvet seats. They were arrested and taken before Recorder Eneu, who held them to answer in $800 bail.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Wilhelmina Bondin, colored, who was employed at a house at Seventh and Sansom streets, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing a dress belonging to her mistress. She was held to answer for her thievish propensities.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—Peter Pinjo was taken into custody yesterday on the charge of selling liquor to minors. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was held to answer for the alleged offense.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Eliza McAdams, No. 2309 Vine street, has been held in $400 bail, by Alderman Pancoast, for keeping a disorderly house.

THIRD EDITION

NEWS BY THE GULF CABLE.

Important from Havana and Mexico

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CUBA.

The New Captain-General—Another Conspiracy Discovered, Etc.

HAVANA, Oct. 14, via New York, Oct. 17.—The new Captain-General is hourly expected here from Spain.

A large number of Government officials have been discharged here, and sent to Spain for trial and punishment, charged with being engaged in a disloyal conspiracy. They are said to be partisans of General Prim. Business is very dull.

MEXICO.

Escobedo Opposes a Constitutional Convention—Porfirio Diaz Popular in the Southern and Central States—Emigrants Swindled, Etc.

HAVANA, Oct. 14, via New York, Oct. 17.—Escobedo is out in a letter in which he disapproves of the proposed convocation of church and civil representatives. He is favor of having the people vote at once for President and members of Congress, so that the Republic may be at once restored to security and tranquillity.

The Southern and Central States of Mexico are declaring generally in favor of General Porfirio Diaz for President. Juarez is considered too conservative by many, and others seem to think that Diaz would hasten annexation to the United States.

Many American emigrants to Brazil, especially from New York and Philadelphia, have been swindled by speculators, and are now at Rio in a destitute condition.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Postmaster Skinner's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—First Assistant Postmaster Skinner is still prostrated by severe illness. There is now, however, a slight improvement, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Army Officers at Washington.

At least 130 army officers in Washington and elsewhere are waiting the subsidence of yellow fever before proceeding to their posts in Texas.

The Tunisian Ambassador.

General Hussein is still the object of marked attention by prominent officers of the Government. He will leave here in a few days for Tunis.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Washington (Oct. 15) Corres. of the Boston Post.

Hon. Francis Thomas stated before the subcommittee to-day his complaints against the present State government of Maryland, contending that no State government was republican in form which violated the cardinal principle of apportioning representation according to population. He said the new constitution of Maryland practically placed the government of the State in the hands of a minority of one-third of its people. Another grave question, he said, was whether a State government reorganized by the United States can be superseded by a new form of government created in defiance of the provisions of the existing constitution, and especially whether a Convention called by a Legislature in defiance of the provisions of the Constitution under which said Legislature acts, and which Convention is made up on a representative basis unknown to the Constitution of a State, is such as can legally act on behalf of the people of a State. Such a body being clearly revolutionary, the question remains to be determined by the authorities of the United States whether the forms of government guaranteed to the people of the States are to be changed according to the terms prescribed therein, by which the United States Government, the State Government, and the people of the State, are equally bound, or by revolutionary processes, in total disregard of the terms of a solemn compact. The determinations of these important questions will not only affect the validity of the pretended new Constitution of Maryland, but are essential to the stability of our Government.

One thing was clear and admitted by both parties, that Congress must be satisfied that the Government of a State is republican in form, and that it had a right to go behind the credentials of Senators and inquire into the whole subject. The obligation of the Government, under the first clause of the fourth section of the first article of the United States Constitution, known as the "guarantee clause," is binding upon every State in this Union, and it is therefore competent for Congress, nay, obligatory upon it, to inquire into the form of government of any State when petitioned so to do by the people. The committee heard Mr. Thomas through, when Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio (radical), good-naturedly remarked that he would like to have the present condition of his own State likewise inquired into by Congress.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Robert Anderson was charged with assault and battery upon John Brady. The evidence was that the prosecutor went on business to a distillery, at which the defendant was employed, and was there set upon and beaten by a crowd of men. Some of the witnesses testified that the defendant was not in the crowd who committed the assault, and others testified that he was there, and that he was the principal in the outrage. This left the fact that the prosecutor had been most cruelly treated without question, but raised a serious doubt as to whether the defendant participated in it or not. Jury out.

Philip Gallager was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Annie Holland. The prosecutor did not appear, and the bill was submitted without evidence.

John Miller was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $28. The prosecutor not appearing, the bill was submitted without evidence.

John Williams was convicted of a charge of larceny of $70, belonging to Ann Green. The evidence was that Williams and another man named George Snelder were left alone in Mrs. Green's house one day, and during the absence of Mrs. Green, her trunk was broken into and the money stolen out; and that after his arrest he admitted that Sneider, by means of a false key, robbed the trunk, and gave him part of the money.

Mrs. Green went before Alderman Pancoast and charged both parties at once with the larceny of this money; but the Alderman committed Williams only for larceny, and by mistake committed Sneider upon a charge of being drunk and disorderly; and, therefore, the District Attorney explained to Mrs. Green, when the bills in the case were sent before the Grand Jury, and the prisoner sent for, it was found that Sneider had been discharged.

James Dowling was convicted of a charge of an attempt to commit a burglary. On the morning of October 4th, about two o'clock, two men were seen picking at the door lock, and attempting to pry open the door of No. 610 South Fifth street, and the witnesses who saw them thought the defendant was one of them.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Leedom vs. Rast. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff of $549·46.

Francis D. Bogart Adair vs. James G. Maree. An action to recover money deposited with the defendant by Edwin J. Roatch. The defendant alleged that the money was drawn during the lifetime of the deceased. Jury out.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. One Steam Engine, Boiler, etc. Fortney & Singer, claimants. By agreement, verdict for claimants as to all the property other than the still.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Hesser & Bitting vs. John Taylor. An action on a mechanics' lien. Verdict for plaintiffs, $277·68.

Morris, Wheeler & Co., vs. The Red Mountain Coal and Improvement Company. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs, $484. E. H. Tharp for plaintiffs; Byron Woodward for defendants.

Meany & Updike vs. Charles H. Abbott. An action for damages for injury received by the overflow of a cistern, through the alleged negligence of defendant. On trial.

Has the Republic Been Just to the Family of Abraham Lincoln?

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:—

SIR:—Every patriotic citizen has been pained and humiliated by the exhibition of injustice and ingratitude developed by the recent publications in the newspapers in regard to the sale of certain articles by Mrs. Lincoln. Republics have been so long reproached for ingratitude that it has passed into a proverb.

Few more striking illustrations of it can be found in history than the treatment of the family of the martyred President. This is the more strange from the fact that his party has continued in power since his assassination, and most of those who were his associates in public life are in Congress and in the public service, in positions to control the action of the Government. An attempt has been made to shield the Government from this reproach by the allegation that Mrs. Lincoln is not "popular," etc.

It is enough to say, in reply to all this, that she is the widow of Abraham Lincoln. She was, while she lived, his cherished and honored wife, towards whom he ever manifested the most affectionate regard and respect. Stricken-hearted, and almost grief-distracted, is it not most ungenerous and unmanly to make her conduct now, since her terrible and crushing bereavement, the subject of careless criticism and cruel censure? Neither the world nor posterity will, upon such grounds, excuse the American people or the American Congress for their neglect—their injustice—towards the family of the late President.

No gallant soldier ever gave his life more directly a sacrifice for his country than Lincoln. He was murdered because of his fidelity to Liberty and the Republic. By his death his family has been left without a protector and without the means of adequate support. The least that Congress should have done was to have given to his family the salary which the assassin prevented him from receiving. But it is a precedent long established in our Government to pension the widows and children of those who are killed in the service. Shall the widow and children of Abraham Lincoln be the only exceptions?

I would not have our country imitate the extravagant expenditures lavished by Europe upon her great men; but America could well take a lesson from abroad in *justice*, if not in gratitude, to those who render her great and distinguished service. In Europe is seen everywhere the wealth and honor lavished upon her great men. Go to Blenheim and see the magnificence which England lavished upon her Marlborough. Go to Westminster Abbey, and see how a monarchy honors its heroes and statesmen.

Go to the residence of Wellington and turn over the appropriations of Parliament, and see the millions which Great Britain proudly offered the conqueror at Waterloo. Go to Paris and see how a nation's revenues have been proudly spent to honor the memory of Napoleon. These are not examples to be followed by a plain, simple, economical republic; but is it proper or just that the widow of Lincoln should not be provided with a home in which, suitably to the position her husband occupied, she should receive the good, the intelligent, the distinguished from all the world, who love to honor the memory of the great Emancipator by respectful attentions to his family?

Is there a man in the republic who would question an appropriation which would give to Mrs. Lincoln such a home, and to her son the best education the country can afford?

Congress has not done its duty in this regard. Let it at its approaching session relieve the republic from just reproach, by voting to the family of Lincoln such sum as will educate the son and decently support the widow.

Very respectfully yours, ISAAC N. ARNOLD.
Chicago, Oct. 7, 1867.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Barney Freel, residing in Crescent street, below Colton, Manayunk, with others, was working yesterday afternoon in a quarry, when a charge of powder exploded prematurely, blowing Freel to some distance, and so seriously injuring his eyes that the sight is despaired of.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1867. NOTICE. Holders of thirty or more coupons, due November 1, may now leave the same at this Office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on the morning of November 1. C. McKIBBEN, 10 17 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthssp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions. Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 420 PEAR Street, 11 7 3p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT, IRONING TABLES, SAFES, STEP-LADDERS, COAL HODS And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at B. A. WILDMAN'S, 8 28 tuths5p No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

WINDOW GLASS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN, BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER, French Plate Glass Agency, NOS. 205, 207, 209, AND 211 N. FOURTH ST. 10 15 12t5p PHILADELPHIA

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co., We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city, WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do,	$189·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do,	$199·33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174·33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209·33 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do,	$84·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do,	$180·33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do,	$174·33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.)

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

GEN. GRANT'S POLITICS.

A Review of the Regulars.

THE NEW TACTICS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

Philadelphia Politicians.

Late last night a formidable delegation of Philadelphia Democratic politicians came down, for what purpose has not yet been ascertained, but it is supposed to be in reference to Government appointments in Philadelphia. This morning the party waited on Secretary McCulloch, and the Secretary accompanied them to the White House to see the President, but on their arrival at the Executive mansion, the President and General Grant were on the point of leaving to attend the review of regular troops; so the Philadelphians had to postpone their interview with the President till later in the day.

Troops Reviewed.

The regular troops in and around Washington, consisting of the 12th and 44th Infantry and a squadron of the 5th Cavalry, were reviewed this morning by the President and General Grant, on the grounds south of the Executive Mansion. There was not a large attendance of citizens, owing to a mistake of the notice of the review, which erroneously stated that it would take place to-morrow. The President and General Grant were both in citizen's dress and on foot, and were accompanied by General Emory and numerous staff officers in uniform. The troops numbered about twelve hundred men, and made a very fine display in the bright, clear sunlight.

The distinguished party made the circuit of the troops, while the bands played "Hail to the Chief," and afterwards the 12th Regiment performed several battalion manœuvres in column and the deployments, according to the new system of Upton's tactics, in presence of the President and General Grant, occupying more than an hour, after which the President and Grant walked to the White House, Grant taking the left side of the President. There was no cheering, but in response to numerous salutations, both Grant and the President acknowledged the compliment by raising their hats to the people.

Blair on Grant.

There is much discussion to-day relative to the declaration last night by Montgomery Blair, in his speech at the serenade, that he was positive that Grant had expressed gratification at the result of the recent elections, and his claiming that Grant is in accord with the conservatives. Blair's friends persist in the statement, although Blair himself says he did not get it from Grant, but he feels confident that what he asserted in his speech is substantially correct. The Chase party are making capital out of this, and maintain that it is not safe for the Republicans to trust any man unless he openly and emphatically declares his sympathy with them, which they contend Grant has not done yet.

[TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Military Procession in Washington.

President Johnson and General Grant reviewed to-day, on the grounds south of the Executive Mansion, the 12th Regiment United States Infantry, together with portions of the 5th Cavalry, and the Veteran Reserve Corps, at present on duty at the Headquarters of the Armies of the United States. General Grant did not appear in uniform. The display was very fine, and quite a number of spectators were present.

FROM LANCASTER THIS P. M.

The Great Firemen's Parade.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LANCASTER, Oct. 17.—The procession commenced to move at 1 o'clock. It was over three miles long, and presented a splendid appearance.

One of the firemen whipped a pickpocket badly, who stole his portemonnaie this morning.

Indian Battle in New Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—A letter from Leesburg, New Mexico, dated September 28, says that the Comanche Indians attacked and killed quite a number of Navajoe Indians in the Bosque Redendo Reservation of the latter. The Comanches claim the reservation as their ground, and regard the Navajoes as trespassers.

The Haytien Charge d'Affaires.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The newly-appointed Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General of the Republic of Hayti, Mr. George Racster, was received to-day at the Department of State, and presented his letters of credence.

A Drover Robbed.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—Charles L. Raymond, a drover of Clayton, Ill., was drugged and robbed of $3000 in money and several valuable papers, in the suburbs of this city, on Tuesday afternoon.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 111¾@111¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@112¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108¾@108¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, 108¾@108¾
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 106⅝@106¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, 106⅝@106⅝
United States 10-40s, 104⅝@106⅝
June and July 7-30s, 104⅛@104⅜

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$3000 City 6s, New	95	101¾	
$2000	do. New	3d	101¾
$1000	do. Old		99
$4000 Pa R 1 m 6s	93	100	
$10000 Pa cp $s.s 2wn.ls	94	100	
$1000 Sch N 6s, '82	72¾		
4 sh 2d & 3d Sts	78	200	

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
37 sh Bk Commerce	70		
100 sh Penna R	850.	51⅞	
50	do	d b.	52
100	do	860.	51⅞
100	do	b3. c&p.	52
200 sh Read R	850.	30⅛	
200	do	1s. c.	50⅜

SECOND BOARD.			
$402 City 6s, New	101¾	$1000 C & Am 6s	97
$200	do. New	101¾	100 sh Cata Pf	27¼

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO., CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO., CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS, ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS. Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO., CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS, In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide. HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO., CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, 9 23 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES IN BYZANTINE, CORAL, ENAMEL, GENEVA, VENETIAN, ROMAN, PARISIAN JEWELRY,

NOW OPENING BY BAILEY & CO., No. 819 CHESNUT STREET, 10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY. PEARL, IVORY, RUBBER HANDLE KNIVES, STEEL AND PLATED BLADES. SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES, AT MODERATE PRICES. A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT CLARK & BIDDLE'S, No. 712 CHESNUT Street, 9 18 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE. JOHN A. BAUER & SON Have now on hand a large assortment of ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE FURNITURE, Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 9 28 mw3t 18t Above Spruce.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 6 6mwf&p Philadelphia.

COMIC PERIODICALS.

Notes upon the Comic Literature of England—How the "Funny" Journals Lived and Died.

An exceedingly interesting and curious book, says the London *Bookseller*, might be written on the influence and scope of comic literature. Tracing it from the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, and the satirical libels of Pasquin, the Roman cobbler, the anti-Jacobin journals of the first French revolution, the "Gasconades" of the same period, the "Pindarics" of Walcot, and the "Joe Millerisms" of the last century, to the facetiæ column of the modern penny periodical, and the Yankeeisms of the American press, the writer would have full scope for his industry and ample margin for his wit. He would travel through the literature of all civilized countries, and mark how some celebrated witticism, some quaint proverb, some venerable *jeu d'esprit*, had passed from age to age and from language to language; how the "Don Quixote" of Cervantes had given birth to a literature of its own—of which the "Hudibras" of Butler and "Launcelot Greaves" of Smollett are familiar examples—how the spirit of fun and satire had invaded the stage, the press, and even the serious writings of historians and divines.

It is impossible to give anything like a complete list of the facetious and satirical newspapers and magazines that have been published in England during the present century. Such a list has never been attempted; and at this day it would be exceedingly difficult to compile, owing to the very ephemeral nature of many of the humorous publications and the little attention generally bestowed upon the preservation of such of them as have been unsuccessful. In the British Museum Library there exist numerous specimens of this kind of literature; but the trouble of searching in the catalogue for their titles is only equalled by the disappointment experienced by the discovery of the absence of some of the most characteristic from the national collection.

Of the earlier specimens of what may be called "Punch" periodicals, that is, semi-newspapers, combining the facetious with the political or satirical, and generally illustrated with engravings more or less comic in their nature, we may mention the following:—

The Scourge; or, Monthly Expositor—a magazine of politics and satire—was published by W. N. Jones, of Newgate street, in 1811, and went through seven volumes, each number being illustrated by a highly-colored, folded-in political caricature, by George Cruikshank, then a young man of eighteen. Sets of the *Scourge* may still be found on the bookstalls in London, generally without the caricatures.

The *Rump Chronicle*, a single page, published in 1819, and devoted principally to the abuse of Sir Francis Burdett, John Cam Hobhouse, and other Whig politicians of the day, was adorned with the figure of the hinder legs and tail of a cart-horse; and as its humor was mainly political, it lasted exactly six days; when it wrote and published its own epitaph.

The *Black Dwarf*, a weekly sheet of sixteen pages in small 4to, published first by Steill, of Bartholomew Close, in 1817, and afterwards by T. J. Wooler, of Sun street, Bishopgate, contained much political matter and a few epigrams, for which its editor enjoyed the privilege of a Government prosecution, but was acquitted by the jury. The *Black Dwarf* took for its motto a distich from Pope:—

"Satire's my weapon: but I'm too discreet
To run a muck and tilt at all I meet;
I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, supercargoes, sharpers, and directors."

It lasted about a year, and was followed by the *Yellow Dwarf*, a much more mild specimen of criticism, which seems to have existed for three months, and then to have died and left no sign.

The *Quizzical Gazette Extraordinary and Wonderful Advertiser*, price sixpence, appeared on the 1st of April, 1819, and was continued annually for eight years, always bearing date on All Fools' Day.

Pig's Meat; or, Lessons for the Swinish Multitude, a penny weekly, published by T. Spruce, at the Hive of Liberty, No. 8 Little Turnstile, Holborn, in 1794–5—consisted of prose and verse, principally of a satirical character; but its title was modified, at the beginning of its third volume, to *Pig's Meat; or, Lessons for the People*, although the phrase was quoted from Burke. A portrait of a pig, and various small woodcuts, illustrated the text of this book.

The Parrot, with a Compendium of the Times, was another periodical of semi-satirical and political character; as was also the *Pic-Nic*, published in 1803, in shilling numbers. The latter was the organ of the Dilettante Pic-Nic Club. But neither the Club nor its organ lived more than a few months.

From about 1820 to 1830 there seem to have been no comic periodicals of any importance; but on the 16th of December, 1831, there was published the first number of *Figaro in London*, a famous political pasquinade, which, though it frequently changed proprietors and editors, lasted from week to week for more than eight years—in fact, almost up to the birth of *Punch*. *Figaro* was framed on the Parisian model. Many of our readers doubtless remember the woodcut of the political barber dressing the Whigs, and the motto from Lady Montague beneath:—

"We should, like a polish'd razor keen,
"Sha... with a touch that's scarcely felt or seen."
Wound w...

Figaro in London was the first of the comic periodicals conducted with ability and spirit. Though its satire was always of the sharpest, it was never vulgar or profane. Its success led to the establishment, in 1832, of *Punchinello*, a penny weekly, of four pages, very similar in character to the more modern comic publication, with woodcuts from drawings by George and Robert Cruikshank. Of somewhat similar character was *Asmodeus; or, The Devil in London*, a four-page penny weekly, illustrated by Seymour, and published in 1832. It lasted thirty-seven weeks, and succumbed. Its conductors promised to carry it on as a sixpenny monthly, under the title of the *Wags' Magazine*: but we have not been able to ascertain whether it ever appeared in the latter shape. The numbers were afterwards republished as the "Devil's Memorandum Book" for 1833.

Dibdin's Penny Trumpet, "to be blown weekly (not weakly) throughout the British empire, and farther if required!" was blown for just four weeks in October, 1832, and then was heard no more. *The Schoolmaster at Home* was rather more fortunate, for it lasted during six whole weeks of the summer of 1832; longer it could not be made to live. It was succeeded by the *Tribune of the People*, which can only be admitted into the list of comic periodicals in virtue of some rather weak jokes and epigrams; and which in its turn was followed by the *Whig-Dresser*, a close imitation of *Figaro*.

The *Whig-Dresser*, which was really clever and sarcastic, only lasted eleven weeks, and then announced that it would, for the future, appear monthly. The success of the Parisian *Figaro* and its London compeer naturally led to imitation; and various periodicals, under such titles as the *English Figaro*, the *Critical Figaro*, and *Giovanni in London*, made their appearance, and amused the town for a few months.

On the 3d of June, 1837, the most noticeable of the periodicals of the class so unenviably represented by the *Satirist* made its appearance. It was called *The Town*, and was conducted by Mr. Renton Nicholson, a clever but unprincipled man, who after figuring as a billiard-marker, a "bonnet" in a gambling saloon, an informer and a government spy, ended his career by acting as President of a low Judge and Jury Society, held at the Cole Hole in the Strand. Yet the *Town*, despite its indecency and profanity, was well-written, well-illustrated, and admirably managed in all that concerned its business arrangements; it lasted for nearly three years, and attained considerable circulation. Presently we find a *Penny Satirist*, a *Paul Pry*, the *Wag*, *Peeping Tom*, and other periodicals of like disreputable character.

The *Oddfellow*, *Cleave's Gazette of Variety*, and other humorous penny periodicals, appeared about 1837–40. Seymour, Harvey, and Kenny Meadows were the artists employed in designing the few sketches with which they were illustrated. In Paris, however, *Le Charivari* succeeded, or rather competed with, *Figaro*. The first English publication in which the word "Charivari" was used was a monthly magazine edited by the late Mr. Hughes, of the *Times*. It was called the *London Magazine, Charivari, and Courrier des Dames*. It was published only for a few months of 1840, and is noticeable principally as the medium through which John Leech, the artist, made the acquaintance of the public.

All these comic periodicals were, however, destined to be outshone by one of a higher class, both as regards literature and illustrations. On the 17th of July, 1841, appeared the first number of *Punch, or the London Charivari*. Several stories have been told of the origin of this famous publication, but the *Bookseller* believes the truth to be that it was designed by Mr. Mark Lemon, then a tavern-keeper in Wych street, Strand; and that his earliest coadjutors were Gilbert a Beckett, proprietor and editor of the recently defunct *Figaro in London*; Henry Mayhew, then a young and active journalist; and Harry Grattan, husband of the public singer. Afterwards, numerous clever writers—Hood, Thackeray, Jerrold, Percival Leigh, Albert Smith, Artemas Ward, and others—contributed to its pages. The notion that the literary *Punch* was a compound of sweet and bitter things, rather than a pictorial representation of the popular street puppet, seems generally to have been present to the minds of its writers.

A rather cruel joke with reference to the constituent elements of *Punch* is attributed to Mr. Dion Boucicault, the dramatist, who wrote occasional scraps in the earlier numbers. *Punch*, he is said to have explained to an American audience, "was originally mixed by four clever but comparatively unknown men: Gilbert a Beckett provided the spirit, Henry Mayhew the sugar, Douglas Jerrold the acid, and Mark Lemon the spoon!" This is not quite accurate, as Jerrold did not write for *Punch* till its eighth or ninth number.

If imitation be the highest compliment that can be paid to genius, then certainly *Punch* has been complimented in the most superb manner; for it has had many imitators, but few rivals. Among these we may mention the *Squib*, "a granulation of wit, satire, and amusement," started in 1842, and continued for thirty weeks: *Puck*, a three-penny "journal of fun and comic satire, issued by Jeremiah Howe, of Fleet street; the *Puppet Show*, a smart, satirical weekly, which appeared in the spring of 1848, and lived for twenty-eight weeks; the *Month*, a minute comic publication, which went to twelve numbers; *Chat*, a clever little paper, the property, in 1850–51, of the late Mr. Marriatt, and his successor in the newspaper trade, Henry Vickers; the *Man in the Moon*, a small octavo, which went through five volumes; and was edited by Albert Smith, after his quarrel with Messrs. Lemon and Jerrold; *Diogenes*, a really humorous threepenny weekly, edited by Mr. Robert Kemp Philip, the originator of the *Family Friend* (which, by the way, died out last month). *Diogenes* was principally illustrated by Mr. Watts Phillips, the dramatist, then a draughtsman and engraver on wood; and among its literary contributors were the Brothers Brough, Angus Reach, and other less known comic and satirical writers. *Diogenes* lived for eighteen months. In 1854 another *Punchinello* was started, but it lasted only for twenty-seven weeks, to be followed by *Town Talk*, and various small ventures in the comic vein, none of which reached that all-important era in the life of a periodical—"paying" point.

In 1850 or 1851 Mr. George Augustus Sala, then an engraver, started *London*, a comic weekly, on the plan of *Punch*; but it proved a non-success, and soon died. In 1863 *Fun* made its appearance, and though it has several times changed hands, it may now be said to be an established comic organ. Among its chief contributors are its editor, "Tom Hood" (son of the celebrated author of the "Song of the Shirt"), Arthur Sketchley, Mr. Burnand, "Nicholas," and Mr. H. J. Byron, the dramatist; and in the list of its artists we find the names of the late Paul Gray, W. McConnell, and Charles Bennett, the latter of whom seceded to *Punch* about a year before his death, and just previous to the decease of Leech, prince of caricaturists.

Later still—indeed, in the present year—we have *Judy*, a three-halfpenny comic (lately raised to two-pence); not very brilliant either in her way of literature or illustration; and *The Tomahawk*. This latter is the youngest, most promising, and certainly the most fearless and original of all the comic and satirical publications. It strikes out a path of its own, and combines the wit of *Punch* with the dry, caustic humor of the *Owl*—which latter periodical is issued, without illustrations, during the sitting of Parliament, and seems intended only for the delectation of politicians, clubmen, and the "upper ten thousand." While we write, a *Half-penny Punch* has made its appearance, but it does not look like a success; and *Banter* is announced, as a semi-political comic weekly.

The periodicals above named have all been issued in London; but the metropolis is not alone in the production of pictorial and written wit and satire. In Liverpool there have been published, during the last few years, a *Tomahawk*, a *Porcupine*, a *Pan*, a *Lion*, and other smart weeklies, which have lived their day and made their moderate successes, without, however, attracting any very large share of public attention beyond their own local circles.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.

BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFES.
Though Scorched, Not Dead.

A FIRE-PROOF TEST
TO BE MADE BETWEEN LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
AND
EVANS & WATSON'S, WITH THE BOSTON STEAM PATENT.
ALSO,
A Burglar-Proof Test Between Lillie's and all Competitors.

The Above Tests to be Made by Daylight, and to be Fair and Bona Fide.

Whereas, Evans & Watson, Safe-makers, in the city of Philadelphia, did combine and conspire with a certain Boston company to cheat, deceive, and humbug the people of this city and vicinity with a certain fixture which they propose to attach to Fire-proofs; and whereas, they did obtain the aid and countenance of certain officers and gentlemen connected with the Fair at Norristown (through deception, no doubt) to assist in said combination and conspiracy on the Fair ground by a sham burning of Safes which all safe-makers well understand.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, M. C. Sadler, of the city of Philadelphia, do offer and propose to burn one of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes, with one of Evans & Watson's, having the Boston fixture attached, both to be of same size as burned on the Fair grounds, Lillie's Safe to be made with six-inch composition walls, on the principle he makes safes, and the Evans & Watson Safe to be six-inch composition walls, including the Boston attachment, and on the principle of their usual make.

The Safes to be burned at some convenient place in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d of October next, weather fair, or the first fair day thereafter.

Evans & Watson are hereby notified that they can make and have ready the Safe by that time the best they can make, as above specified, and a disinterested committee shall be appointed equally by each party, and in the usual way.

Should Evans & Watson not respond in a reasonable time, then their Safe will be furnished by other parties.

A Burglar Proof test will be made at the same time, or immediately after the Fire Proof test, upon one of Lillie's Burglar Proof Safes as now made.

At this test any safe-maker, any professional safe-blower, or any of the best iron workers, will have the opportunity publicly to operate on the safe in any way practical for the burglar to operate. And any or all the safe-makers are requested to place any of their Burglar Proof Safes along side for a test on equal terms.

The above tests are to be made in the presence of the people, and the public will have every opportunity to see that the tests are fairly made, and to decide according to merit.

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 639 ARCH Street.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1867.

P. S.—The particular locality of the test will be announced in due time. [9 28 stuth 10t] M. C. S.

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness Prices low.
C. HASSENFORDER,
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GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

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WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.

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Extra Fine Souchong or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas, of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas, of finest qualities.
All fresh importations. 8 11

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. KENNEDY, DECEASED.—The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN ALEXANDER, surviving Executor of JAMES M. KENNEDY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment; on WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
10 12 stuth5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. McKNIGHT and JOHN BROWN, Executors of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
10 12 stuth5t HENRY C. TERRY, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor in the above case will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1867. In the meantime, access can be had to the said Report at the Auditor's office, No. 627 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the same; when and where exceptions must be filed, if thought proper, agreeably to the Rules of Court in such case made and provided.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor.
Philadelphia, October 14, A. D., 1867. [10 15 tuths5t*

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

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7 21 f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
10 2 mw No. 611 S. FRONT Street.

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A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

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85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

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JAY COOKE & CO.
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P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 1m

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Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
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WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 12 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

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FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

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10 2 rp **NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.**

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 5

INTERNAL REVENUE
REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 tf **JACOB E. RIDGWAY.**

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).

This old and well-known Company, the largest of its kind in the world, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to *dye, cleanse,* and *finish,* in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.

Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 27 thstu3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$113,000·00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
122,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,760·00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	25,750·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000 300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,142 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
*20,000·80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
155,800 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par. Market value	$1,070,280·75
Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,922·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	47,540·00
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Hallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,353,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
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J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 3t]

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,367·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John F. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 30 MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums, or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorised by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES	F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox.	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 23

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid,

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Ingham,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m **NO. 417 ARCH STREET.**

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 12 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 8m **NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.**

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses

THE DRAMA.

American Audiences—New Theatre in London—Rosalinds on the Stage.

The letters of Mr. Oxenford from this country to the paper of which he is the dramatic critic, the London *Times*, have an interest not only to English but to American readers. They contain far more intelligent and impartial criticisms of the American stage than we are accustomed to see in any English paper, and on this account have been considerably read on this side of the water. The copy of the *Times* received by the last steamer has a fourth letter from him, which is equal in interest to those from which we have previously given extracts. It is noticeable that Mr. Oxenford holds no very high opinion of the English stage. Thus he remarks on the fact that the London cockneys were quite unable to appreciate Ristori's "Elizabeth," while they would deem the American objection to the character of "Medea" entirely prudish. He even goes so far as to say that "in the present state of the English stage I doubt whether, save when Mr. Charles Kean visits London, a tragedian is to be found who is worthy to hold a candle to Mr. Forrest."

He says of our style of plays:—

"The American playgoers, who for numbers may vie with the playgoers of France, love everything large. They have no notion of a programme composed of three or four amusing trifles, but like heavy tragedies, strong sensations and ballets, three hours long, double-charged with dancing. But whatever may be said by the dandy cockneys, to whom whatever is unknown is not magnificent, they are not vulgar. This fact is amply proved by the crowds who throng to witness the exquisitely artistic representation of 'Rip Van Winkle' by Joe Jefferson, and their thorough appreciation of his excellence."

In another place he observes:—

"But English history is more loved here than it is among the most patriotic Britishers, especially that portion which precedes the quarrel between the mother country and the colonies. To the American, Queen Elizabeth and Mary Stuart are classical figures, representatives of his own ancestry; and when the former brandishes the sword of 'Enrico Ottavo' to confront 'Philip II.,' the claptrap is more telling in New York than it would be in London. It is the cause of the Anglo-Saxon against the Spaniard, contested before the time when the Anglo-Saxon split up into two factions."

A NEW THEATRE IN LONDON.

While we are treating of subjects connected with the stage, we may say a few words in regard to an elegant new theatre, to be opened in London on the 17th of this month. It is, in fact, the old building known as St. Martin's Hall, which has been so entirely renovated and changed as to become really a new building. It is called "The New Queen's Theatre," and seems, from a description in the London *News*, to be very commodious, comfortable, and handsome. The following are its dimensions as compared with other London theatres:

	Length from curtain to front of centre box.	Width between boxes.	Width of proscenium opening.	Height of proscenium.	Height from pit to centre of ceiling.	Depth of stage from curtain line.	Width of stage between walls.
	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Her Majesty's	88	59	37	40	51	35	...
Covent Garden	81	63	50	43	65	60	95
Drury Lane	48	51	32	...	60	48	...
Lyceum	...	38	32	35	...	...	...
Haymarket	46	38	32	38	...	48	58
Olympic	...	53	27	36	30	...	62
Princess'	58	56	35	37	47	60	...
Britannia	...	51	35	38	44	55	67
Adelphi	*40	31	35	38	44	55	67
	†46	44	...	...	...	...	...
New Surrey	68	52	30	29	...	60	70
The Queen's, L. Acre	*47	38	30	29	...	60	55
	†47	43	...	...	...	...	...
	‡50	48	...	...	...	...	...

* To grand tier box front. † To upper box front. ‡ Gallery tier.

The computation of the seating accommodation is as follows.—

Place.	No. of Rows.	Dist'ce front to back.	Width of seat.	No.
		ft. in.	in.	
The Stalls	5	3 6	22½ (arm ch's)	110
Dress Circle	7	2 9	21 do.	230
18 Private Boxes	—	—	—	54
Upper Boxes	6	2 8	21 (arm ch's)	230
Amphitheatre	2	2 2	20 —	100
Pit	19	2 0	18 do.	640
Gallery	14	1 10½	16 do.	610
Seating				1984
Standing				236
Total				2220

"ROSALIND."

The part of "Rosalind," in *As You Like It*, is one which has rarely been well filled, either in this country or in England. An English writer gossips interestingly about the ladies who have been most successful in this character on the stage of that country, together with some dramatic reminiscences. It seems that for a long time the character was deemed too ideal for stage representation. Neither Mrs. Batterton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Mountfort, Mrs. Oldfield, or any of that brilliant class of comedy actresses, ventured to attempt so "colorless a character." Finally an audacious playwright, Charles Johnson, adapted it after his own fashion, "just," says the writer, "as if he had improved his own wine cellar by mixing his claret with his champagne, and pouring his rum into his Rhenish. Johnson put some of the speeches of the characters he had left out into the mouths of others of the characters he had preserved. Then some lines in *Richard the Second* striking him as fine, he transferred them into his first act, and he was so pleased with the effect that he looked for more good things, and finding what he looked for in *Much Ado About Nothing*, he clapped it all into his third act. In the fourth there are some gems from *Twelfth Night*; 'Viola' does duty for 'Rosalind,' and the last scene of the original play is fitted in here, whether it will or no! In the fifth act is inserted much from the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, including all the mock play of *Pyramus and Thisbe*. The pretty, saucy, pleasant epilogue is omitted altogether."

Two notable "Rosalinds" were Mrs. Booth and Margaret Woffington. Of the former, who played the part in 1723, the writer says:—

"Whence came this English "Rosalind" no biography can tell. She first took the town by storm as a dancer. Terpsichore herself seemed to have visited earth in the person of Hester Santlow, one of whose great points in the ballet was to let her clustered auburn hair suddenly loose over a pair of lustrous shoulders that carried the hearts of the whole house upon them. She was so full of fascination that even Marlborough would have given her gold for a smile; and Craggs, a cold Secretary of State, did give her a house, where he was master and she was mistress. * * * Yet her gifts were many. She had a soft, sweet voice, a refined aspect, and much intelligence; but she who originated, with such marked success, the part of 'Dorcas Zeal,' left no mark in 'Rosalind.'"

Margaret Woffington, like Mrs. Pritchard, had played "Ophelia" in the country, but "Rosamond" was her first serious attempt at Shakespeare in London. Her training had not been of the best quality; her Irish birth was of the humblest, and she had begun life in Dublin by hanging to the legs of a rope-dancer. Madame Violante, as the latter went through her "astounding performances." Mrs. Woffington was so thoroughly a lady in her manner, speech, bearing, in grace and expression, that many have doubted whether she could have been of such very humble origin, and such degraded companionship, as her biographers assign to her. The fact is that the lady was innate in Margaret. It was in her from the first, even when she carried water on her head from the Liffey to her neighboring obscure home. That, in spite of her uncultivated youth, she should have had all the graces of a true lady (that is, all save one, lacking which it must be confessed, the others are much tarnished) has nothing remarkable in it.

For about fifteen years, this untaught but well-inspired Irish girl was the popular "Rosalind;" and yet she lacked one of the great requisites for a perfect interpretation of the character—a sweet voice. But Margaret was a woman of unbounded resolution, and she even brought her voice, just as a great singer with a refractory organ can do, under such control that she could make it sound like a silver bell. In fact, she was one of those real artists who never believe that they have something more to learn; and it is the looking for such enlightenment that keeps them great artists.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 499 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621 Woollen blankets.	58,548 Stable frocks.
7,211 Rubber do.	244,632 C. F. drawers.
5,068 Do. Ponchos.	7,664 Domet do.
68,455 Pegged Bootees, pairs.	15,406 Trowsers, horse.
83,125 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.	107,131 Forage caps.
36,360 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.	82,274 Unif. hats, untrimmed.
21,835 Pegged Boots, pairs.	21,396 Do. Infn., trimm'd.
22,964 Great Coats, horse.	5,078 Do. Cav., trimm'd.
105,902 Do. do. foot.	993 Do. Art., trimm'd.
25,418 Grey Flannel shirts.	184,836 Great Coat straps.
69,919 Domet shirts.	18,468 Jackets, Cav., privates.
134 Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.	8,385 Unif. coats, Infn., do.
824 Jackets, Cav. do.	2,859 Do. do. Art., do.
262 Unif. coats, Engineers.	277,413 Hat cords, Infn.
26 do. do. Ordnance.	469 do. Hospital Stewards.
316 do. do. Art. Music.	144 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
981 do. do. Infn. do.	8 Tulips, do. do.
10,000 Mosquito bars.	227,112 Hat Eagles.
226,325 Knapsacks.	7,426 do. castles.
3,999 do. straps, sets.	4,032 Shells and flames.
103,201 Haversacks, painted.	50,815 Crossed sabres.
236 do. unpainted.	42,668 do. cannon.
252,511 Canteens.	277,148 Hat bugles.
4,255 Cotton overalls.	34,797 do. cords, Cavalry.
1,949,158 Hat Numbers.	30,197 do. do. Artillery.
19,499 do. Feathers.	1,352,604 do. letters.
1,022 Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.	58 do. Cord and Tassels.
1,060 Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.	439 Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
4,293½ Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.	23 Knit Drawers.
100 Scale Buttons, prs.	499 Unif. Coats, Infn., Boys.
434 Hosp. Stewards Letters U.	425 Trowsers, foot, B's.
437 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.	104 Pairs Bootees, do.
1,542 Scale slides, pairs.	100 Shirts, Flannel, do.
4,517 Cap Covers.	759 Grey Blue Great Coats, foot.
3,363 Files.	74 Trowsers, foot.
362 Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.	136 Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
21 Red Hair Plumes.	17 Talmas and Hoods
13,003 Pickaxes.	150 Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
16,825 do. handles.	14 Turbans, Zouave.
16,836 Axes, fe'llog.	963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
6,069 do. handles.	15,808 Common do. do.
16,616 do. slings.	10,747 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
33,057 Hatchets.	13,598 Do. do., small.
24,999 do. handles.	378,040 Common do.
19,242 do. slings.	3,327 Wall do., large.
9,866 Spades.	2,698 Stoves for Sibley Tents.
1,044 Shovels.	108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of	97,216 prs. Worsted Lace.
2 Camp Color Staffs.	691,649½ yds. Worsted Lace.
35 Canteen Straps.	5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
66,308 Mess Pans.	48,376 Leather N'k P'cs.
26,694 Camp Kettles.	55,912 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
2 Sibley Tents.	51 Iron Pots.
47 Wall Tent Flies.	1,310 Machine Sewed bootees, prs.
3 Marquee Tents.	
436 Hospital Tent Poles, sets.	

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 499 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A., in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., October 14, 1867.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, October 24, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:—

50 Horses.	250 Army Wagons, worn.
50 Mules.	10 Spring

Several of these spring wagons of very superior finish, together with a lot of entirely new Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of—

1500 Ambulance Bows.	113 Wagon Water Buckets.
304 " Felloes.	
200 sets Lead-horse Harness.	200 Wagon Tongues, not ironed.
200 Office Desks.	200 Boat Oars.
47 Office Stools.	150 Lamps.
16 Caldrons.	80 Coffee Mills.
200 Bunks.	80 Dutch Ovens.
200 Watering Bridles.	

With a large lot of Horse Medicines, such as—

100 lbs. Aloes.	100 gallons Alcohol.
100 lbs. Calomel.	100 lbs. Assafœtida.
100 lbs. Epsom Salts.	100 lbs. Sugar Lead.

300 bottles Mustang Liniment, etc.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Attention is called to the very superior lot of Mules offered at this sale.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Goods must be removed within ten days from the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

10 15 8t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Missouri, October 10, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 919 N. Main street, St. Louis, on the 28th day of October instant, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

37,500 WOOLLEN BLANKETS.

These Blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot at any time previous to the sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down; the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JOHN F. RODGERS, Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

10 16 11t

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

11§ PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.; or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

8 7§

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS, No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

9 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Gravely, Dickerson & Co.

WILLIAM J. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

4 12§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.

WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent, No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

4 1§

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, 11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc, etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent, No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

5 16§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1§

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1§

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of this line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana, both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

10 15 1f

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock, 1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

JOSEPH LEEDS. 10 3 1m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:00 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:35 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M and 1:50 and 10:00 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:2 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:1 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:4 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 8 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 7:15 P. M. 4 6§

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before the departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. 4 29

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	8:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:25 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent. 11§

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class, 2 25; 3d class, 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P.

MRS. LINCOLN.

Additional Facts Concerning Her Wardrobe — How She Came to be in Pecuniary Difficulty—Subscriptions for Her Relief—A Popular Movement on Foot.

Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but few people have been so situated as to appreciate in its fullest sense the truth of this stale sphorism as the wife of him for whom a country went into mourning, and whose life was sacrificed through his devotion to its holiest ambition. When Abraham Lincoln perished from the wounds inflicted upon him by the bullet of the assassin, the whole United States shed tears and draped itself in funereal garb.

Men moved about with solemn and sorrowful tread, and bore upon their faces the expression of the deepest grief. But all this was selfish; they felt that the country had sustained a loss, in that that they were aggrieved. None thought of the widow, left alone in the great house, over which the deep shadow of a sudden calamity had settled with a fearful presence. Days passed; she who in the pride and grandeur of a husband's love and preference had lorded it within these spacious halls left there in humble weeds, seeking a place where she might rest and pay the tribute of respectable retirement to her husband's greatness.

It was to be expected that the men whom he had served and the party which had obtained the sacrifice of his life would place the widow and family of Abraham Lincoln beyond the reach of want, but the spirit of this party and their individual character were well shown in the opposition to a proposition to appropriate the paltry sum accruing to the deceased in right of the four years' term upon which he had entered. Mrs. Lincoln, indignant at this almost insult offered to the memory of her husband, left Washington and proceeded to his adopted State.

Springfield, the former residence of Mr. Lincoln, had never been a favorite spot with her; consequently, a proposal to buy a house in Chicago, in a fitting locality, was eagerly accepted by her, and after a short interchange of ideas she became the purchaser of a residence in the Western metropolis. Great injustice has been done Mrs. Lincoln in supposing that her elevation to the White House found her unprepared for its duties and unfit for the assumption of the dignity appertaining to such a high office. This is certainly a mistake. Mrs. Lincoln stepped into the position certainly unexpectedly, but filled it with ease and grace, and throughout conducted herself in many trying situations with a dignity that could not be surpassed in one born to rule.

It has been said of Mrs. Lincoln that she was extravagant, but this is but another of the calumnies uttered against the woman whose greatest fault perhaps was that she exerted her natural influence over her husband for the benefit of those whom she thought were his friends. No doubt she received presents, but they came to her simply as expressions of courteous attention to the wife of the nation's chief. Upon her retirement to Chicago, the excitement attending the obsequies of the lamented President having subsided, and her natural grief being somewhat softened with time, Mrs. Lincoln felt some mortification at her inability to maintain the style to which she had become accustomed in the White House, and which, no doubt, in true wifely spirit, she deemed becoming the widow of such a man as Abraham Lincoln. That she lived above her means is not denied; but what woman is there in the country who, under similar circumstances, would not have done the same? Of the $110,000 sworn to as her husband's estate, but a small portion was within her control. First, there were certain liabilities to be relieved, and after that the portions accruing to the children were to be deducted from this amount, thus leaving her but a comparatively small sum within her personal control.

When Mrs. Lincoln first conceived the idea of parting with her wearing apparel as a means of obtaining money, it was with great diffidence that she engaged in the undertaking. She first consulted her former *modiste*, Mrs. Elizabeth Reckly, upon whose judgment and discretion she had great reliance. She was very loth to part with several articles, albeit they were useless to her in her reduced condition; but having resolved on the sacrifice, she of course became interested in obtaining the highest possible price.

Having placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Brady, some correspondence necessarily ensued between the parties never intended to be made public, but subsequently obliged to be published, if only in self-defense. No one regrets more than Mrs. Lincoln the publicity that has been given to the efforts that she has made to dispose of these superfluous relics of former greatness; to her they are utterly useless, and in disposing of them she is but following the example of crowned heads, who thus get rid of their *outré* garments, without exciting any curiosity or impertinent comment. She undoubtedly had a right to expect that her efforts in this regard would be understood and appreciated, more particularly by those whom she had served.

But nothing is more true than the utterance of the Scottish bard, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn." Those very individuals whom she had best served were the last to respond, and weeks have elasped since these goods were first offered for sale, and as yet they await a purchaser.

A subscription for Mrs. Lincoln having been started, this has been taken advantage of by her under the painful circumstances in which she is placed, and Mr. Brady has been authorized to receive subscriptions for her benefit.

It is certainly belittling the country that this lady, to whom full justice has never been done because of the rivalry of politicians, should be compelled to appear as a mendicant before the American public. The widow of a deceased private soldier receives from the Government a pension equal to one-half the pay of a soldier doing duty; then why should the widow of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy be left to the charity of the people for the means of maintaining a position becoming her antecedents and dignity!—*N. Y. Herald of to-day.*

MRS. LINCOLN'S WARDROBE.

From the N. Y. Independent.

"Scandal, like death, is common to all," says "Lady Teazle," in the play. Mrs. Lincoln certainly had her full share of it, from the time she entered the White House till she went out. Now, like some of our unlucky warheroes, she has capped the climax of her misfortunes by writing a letter. Everybody is, of course, criticizing her. Granted that she deserves a good deal of it; granted that she ought not to have bought dry goods on so large a scale, nor to have allowed dear friends to do it for her. Granted that her way of selling them is more unfortunate than her way of getting them; that her letter was the worst part of the bargain, and the postscript the worst part *of* the letter. What then? Is there no moral to be drawn from this? Ladies, are there no other offenders? Who shall throw the first stone?

We once heard from an eye-witness a description of the simple domestic life of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, in their modest Western home; how she, after cooking her husband's dinner with her own hands, would run across to the little office and call him to the twelve-o'clock meal. No jewelry then—no point lace dresses, no camel's hair shawls. There is many a single item in her present schedule which would cover the whole probable value of her then costume.

If the White House transformed the whole nature of Mrs. Lincoln as completely as it changed her wardrobe, who is responsible? When she went there, she found all fashionable society in Washington leagued to support the Rebel side. To be the wife of a Republican President was in itself an "unfashionable" position. It was assumed at the outset that she was an ignorant Western woman, utterly unfit for any eminent social position. "Mrs. Jefferson Davis was at least *a lady*," was the Parthian arrow sent back by the she-secessionists, as they fled to Dixie. And fashionable toadies, from Baltimore to Boston, echoed the lament. Who does not remember the anecdotes that were sent flying through the land, chiefly manufactured out of the whole cloth, in which Mrs. Lincoln was described as a sort of female Jack Cade, ludicrously elevated into a place beyond her proper station?

What should she do to be saved before such a tribunal? Of course, foolish advisers whispered, The first essential is dress. Experienced counsellors suggested "point lace;" and she bought point lace. A jury of matrons found a case of destitution of camel's hair; and she bought India shawls. Others advised a demonstration in the way of jewelry; and she demonstrated. Or, if she did not buy these things, others bought them for her—in hopes to find favor at court.

This is the offense of which she stands self-convicted—of having lived beyond her means, in the way of wardrobe. At a time when all "good society" was calling upon her to be a lady, she fell into the common delusion that to be a lady is to have a point lace dress. No other serious complaint is urged. It is not even whispered that she was neglectful of her duties as a wife and mother. Though she never was a favorite of the nation, yet there never rested on her even such a shadow of distrust as now strangely rests on Victoria, once so idolized. The only charge against her is, that, when suddenly raised to a position that would have been trying to the wisest woman, she failed to prove herself wise; that she tried to run the foolish race of fashion, and broke down, and now honestly wishes to get rid of some of the relics of her folly. If this be all—if she is really bent on reforming her personal toilette—she is, for once at least, setting a good example.

But suppose the influences around Mrs. Lincoln had been widely different. Suppose that she, on going to Washington, had found dignity and good taste the prevailing tone of society. Suppose that she had found herself among really cultivated people, where women were expected to have wit and intelligence, and not to be merely fashion-plates. Then she would have tried to adapt herself to that social demand. She would have been tempted to fit herself for her new position, in brains as well as in wardrobe—to make herself a helpmeet to her husband in his vast duties—to become a power in Washington society for good, and not for evil. Then she might have been a different woman, and the whole nation would have felt the difference. Did she choose an ambition less noble? If she did, it was in great measure the fault of the very people who are now satirizing the follies they fostered.

And, beyond all this, it is the fault of the position we still assign to women, as political ciphers, untrained for any important public position. There is at this moment travelling in America a young English viscountess, connected with the great governing families of England, who puts to shame most of the American women who talk with her, by her knowledge of public affairs, and her intelligent interest in all great questions. Had Mrs. Lincoln been accustomed from her girlhood to think that she also, as well as her furture husband, was in a degree responsible for the condition of the nation, she would have gone to the White House prepared to be of some service to that nation. She would have had for her standard of usefulness, not merely a lay figure, to be decked with so much finery, but

"A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, to command."

When we give the suffrage to women, we may hope to see such women. While we deny them the education which suffrage gives their brothers, we cannot blame them for the want of it. While we systematically train them to be dolls, we must not savagely denounce them for having too costly a wardrobe of doll's clothes.

SPELLING KEROSENE.—At an examination of pupils for the high school, at Princeton, Illinois, a few days since, writing exercises were given, when the following fifty ways of spelling the common word "kerosene," were found as a result. In other respects the scholars passed a good examination:—Carocene, carosine, carocine, carosene, caroseen, careseen, caresen, carasien, caroseyn, carosein, carasiene, carecein, carisene, carecine, carscean carsein, carisene, carrasene, caroscene, carescine, cerosyne, cerosine, cerocene, cerroscene, carrycean, carecien, caracein, carisean, carriseen, caraasine, ceraesen, charoscene, charaseen, kerosene, kerocene, kerocine, kerosien, kerosein, keroseen, kerocean, keroscen, keroscene, keroscine, kerrosene, karisin, kearasine, kersein, karosine, kerisine, kerrocine.

DRILLING GLASS WITH SULPHURIC ACID.—A foreign journal says Dr. Lunge employs diluted sulphuric acid to drill glass. Whenever he wants a hole in the side of a bottle, he sends it, with some dilute (1:5) sulphuric acid, to the blacksmith, who drills in it with a hand-brace a hole of a quarter-inch diameter. This hole is then widened to the required size by means of a triangular or round file, again wetted with the acid. He also finds the acid a great help when making gradations on litre-flasks, etc. There is hardly any smell perceptible during the work, which proves how little the acid acts upon the tools, undoubtedly owing to their temper; but each time after use, he takes the precaution to wash and dry the files at once.

THE BAROMETER.—On the 26th of August M. Radau read a paper before the French Academy, in which he alleged that the principle of the barometer was fully known to both Magellan and Maguire. This statement induced Signor Secchi to go into the history of the subject, and elicited a note from him in the *Comptes Rendus*, September 9, in which he states the following conclusions:—1. Neither Magellan nor Maguire understood the true principle of the action of the static barometer; 2. They suggested apparatus quite impossible to construct, and which they failed to construct themselves; 3. The impossibility of construction explains why this instrument fell into oblivion.

—Dundee makes 1000 tons of marmalade yearly.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET.
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.
519 CHESNUT STREET. 519
FINE CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
Prior to Removal on first of January next.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS.
NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 26 2m8p

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 6rp

WANTS.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-hand MUD DIGGING MACHINE, a PILE DRIVER, and two SCOWS—all to be in good order. Apply to Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, No. 15 North SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, next SATURDAY, between 9 and 3 o'clock. 10 15 3t*

BOARDING.
1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
CLOAK ROOM.
Black Beaver Sacques.
Velveteen Sacques.
Lyons Silk Velvet.
Fancy Beaver Cloaks.
Water-Proof Cloaks.
Velvet Cloaks made to order.
Opera Cloaks made to order.
SHAWLS.
1000 Woollen, Square, and Long Shawls. Lowest prices on Shawls for years.
Black Thibet Shawls, best makes.
Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Paisley Shawls, fine assortment.
Scarlet and Black Centres.
90 CENT POPLINS.
90 cent good quality French Poplins.
$1 00 extra good French Poplins.
Golden Browns, Ambers, Bismarks.
Blues, Greens, Modes, Garnets, etc.
Magnificent Poplin Stock.
65 CENT ALPACAS.
Best for the Money in Town.
75 cent Black Poplin Alpacas.
Superb Stock Poplin Alpacas.
55 cents auction lot Poplin Alpacas. [6 7 stuth
75 cents auction lot Poplin Alpacas, worth 87 cents.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
10 14 1J1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
COATING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 22th]

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,
10 2 4tt] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS.
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 7 1mrp

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Dewar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 9]

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 2tt NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.
JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT JEWELERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE NOW OPENING
VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,
Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,
PARIS JET JEWELRY.
[10 15 tuths3mrp

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF LIPS & CO. is dissolved this day, October 16, 1867.
10 17 2t* A. AUTENRIETH.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. H. BAILEY and JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., as E. H. BAILEY & CO., Custom House Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and all demands on the said firm will be settled by E. H. BAILEY, at the old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street.
Philadelphia, October 12, 1867.
E. H. BAILEY,
JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR.
E. H. BAILEY will continue as Custom House Broker and Notary Public in his old office.
E. H. BAILEY.
JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR., having bought out PETER V. WEAVER, will continue the business of Custom House Broker and Notary Public at WEAVER'S old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street, Room No. 1.
10 14 6t* JOHN W. HAMPTON, JR.

INSTRUCTION.
STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 718 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 22tuthsarp J. G. FULLER.